The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No 425. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED .... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Soggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi, Leader—Mr. Levy.

On This TUESDAY, SEPT. 11th, MACBETH—Lady Macbeth, Madame Viardot Garcia; Dame, Madame Chierici; Macbeth, Signor Graziani; Banquo, Signor Ciampi; Macduff, Signor Angelo Luise; Medico, Signor Kinni.

On Wednesday—"Norma." Thursday—"Rigoletto." Friday—"Marta." Saturday—"Lucrezia Borgia."

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office is now open.

Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.

The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
Mr. Harris, in conjunction with Mr. Willert Beale, has the honor to announce A GRAND MORNING CONCERT, On SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, Supported by the following Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Madame Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, and Madame Gassier, Signor Mario, Signor Angelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, and Signor Ciampi.

Conductor—Signor Vianesi.

Doors Open at Half-past One—to Commence at Two o'clock. Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s.; entrance Brunswick-street. Gallery, 3s; ent ance Lombard-street. Tickets to be had of Messrs Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
FOR A SHORT SEASON. The Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, AND ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE; TOGETHER WITH Miss JULIA GOULD, The American Prima Donna. This Company is from BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, And is the only Company in existence that performs the AMERICAN BURLESQUE OPERA, On This TUESDAY EVENING, September 11, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, In all its varied forms, ending with Buckley's Travestie, in Three Acts, on Donizetti's LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Lucretia Borgia, a Black Gal, fond of administering pisen and bad whiskey to her frinds .. Miss JULIA GOULD.
Gennaro, Captain of Fifty Blackguards, and in love with somebody he don't know, never saw, or heard of .. G. SWAINE BUCKLEY.
Orsini, fond of everybody's wine, a spinner of long yarns, not confined to truth, a would-be poet, and a fast friend of Gennaro's .. R. B. BUCKLEY.
Duke Alfonso, a green-eyed Lobster .. J. A. BASQUIN.
Gubetto, agent for Lucretia .. G. LONSDALE.
Don Apostolo Greezy Heado .. H. LEAKE.
Body-Guard to the Duke, rather slim .. J. J. MULLEN.
What-tis-ta .. Master HOWARD.
Atolpho Poco-Tempo Si-Dompra-ors .. J. W. ANDREWS.
Monks, Venetians, Counts (of no account), Gentlemen-at-arms, followers of Gennaro (at dinner-time), Gondoliers of Lrie Canal, &c.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock.

Reserved Seats, 3s; Balcony, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured in advance at Wiseheart and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

Children in Arms not admitted.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
For the Benefit of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS Of the late John Cunningham and Patrick Neill, who lost their lives by the fatal accident on Thursday, the 23rd of August last. Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, the Protean Mimic, will give his Popular Entertainment, in Two Acts, consisting of Sketches of Characters, Eccentric Personations, New and Original Songs, Imitations of Popular Performers (both Vocal and Instrumental), entitled "BEGONE, DULL CARE," OR, THE Tria Juncta in Uno of Mirth, Music, and Mimicry! In which he will portray Twelve Distinctly Opposite Characters, in appropriate Dresses and Appointments, On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1860.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
Portraits of Popular People—Introductory and Illustrative Anecdotes—Eloquence made Easy.

Portrait No 1 - - Mr Henry Russell.
Portrait No 2 - - Mr Soleam Sides.
Portrait No 3 - - Mr Bashful Blight.
Portrait No 4 - - Miss Mary May.
Portrait No 5 - - Mr Semi-Breve.
Portraits Nos 5 and 6 - - The Villain and his Victim.

A MELO-DRAMATIC SKETCH IN ONE SCENE! In which Mr. Maccabe, by a peculiar contrivance of Dress, will personate Two Characters (Male and Female), with a complete change of Voice, Deportment, and Personal Appearance, executed so rapidly that he remains throughout the Scene at the front of the Stage, in full sight of the audience.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN BELL-RINGERS Will also Appear, and Perform a variety of Popular Airs.

PART SECOND.
Jack Junk, Tummas Fowt, Mr Cæsar Pompey Brown, Kate Kearney from the Kitchen, Terry O'Mulligan, "The Shamrock."

To conclude with an extra Grand Display of FIREWORKS!

Under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Doors open at Six o'clock; Performances commence precisely at Seven o'clock.

Admission to Gardens, 1s; Admission to Hall—Reserve Seats, 6d.; Promenade, free.

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic Games, on MONDAY next, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1860, under the distinguished Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, who has signified his intention of being present, and being the last meeting of the season, under the management of the Champion Competition Committee—J. J. D. Latouche, Esq.; Capt. Bland, 76th Regt.; R. C. Christian, Esq.; H. R. Murray, Esq.; Capt. Hearn; 76th Regt.; T. R Brunskill, Esq. On this occasion the following valuable prizes will be competed for:—A magnificent challenge belt, three splendid silver cups, and twenty silver medals, in Flat and Hurdle races of all descriptions, from a Five Miles Race to a 100 Yards Race; also Vaulting with the hands and pole, and putting the 42lb. weight from the shoulder, and by the ring, and other Athletic Games. Programmes of which, and all particulars, can be had on application to Mr. John Levett, at the College Hotel, College-street, who will also take further entries up to Saturday, September 15th. Gentlemen only eligible to compete.

By the kind permission of Colonel Clarke, the splendid Band of the Royal Scots Greys will attend.

At half-past seven in the evening the grounds will be illuminated, and a scratch-race take place; and the amusements will conclude with a Grand Display of Fireworks, by Mr John Lawrence, Grafton-street.

Gates open at half-past two, and Competition commences on the arrival of his Excellency, at half-past three o'clock.

On this occasion the admission will be—Promenade and Seats, 1s. 6d.; Upper Ground, 1s.; after Six, Promenade 1s.; Upper Ground, 6d.; after 7 o'clock, 6d. to all; children half price.

J. J. DIGGES LATOUCHE, Hon. Secretary.

£5 REWARD.—Lost, or taken through mistake from on board the steamer "Telegraph," at Kingstown, on the night of Thursday, the 6th instant, a Dark Blue DESPATCH BOX, with Brass Handle. A Piece of Leather cut off near the Lock, showing the Wood. On the top were the initials "C. C." The Box contained Papers which are of no value but to the owner. The above Reward will be paid for its recovery on application at No. 16, Dame-street.

SPECIAL SERVICE IN ST. MARK'S CHURCH.
Sermon THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at Eight o'clock, by Ven. JOHN GREGG, D.D.

ST. BRIDGET'S PARISH.
It is intended that the PARISH CHURCH shall be RE-OPENED on SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1860, at Noon Service (12 o'clock).

After the Sermon a collection will be made on account of the Church alterations and repairs.

W. G. CARROLL, A.M., Incumbent.
J. G. BOILEAU, CHARLES GRUBB, } Churchwardens.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.
The Pupils' Residency, 27, PETER-STREET, has been Remodelled during the Vacation, the Fees have been considerably reduced, and such arrangements made as to secure a thoroughly comfortable and first-class home for students, who shall have all the practical advantages connected with the Hospital, and also a Resident's Certificate for each Session, which is so much valued. Reference for respectability and steadiness required.—Application for terms, &c., to be made Mr. Mark Ballard, Manager, also Proprietor of the Visitors' Home; 10 and 11, York-street, Dublin.

The Winter Session commences first Monday in October.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Earl of Roden.

Daily experience proves the necessity of immediate provision for the fever and contagious diseases seeking admission to this Hospital. Plans and specifications for a Detached Building capable of containing twenty Beds are now before the committee. It will require over £800 to make this essential and important addition. This institution, the blessings of which are already so widely felt and acknowledged, must thus, of course, be proportionately increased.

Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by any member of the committee; by the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.; or at the Hospital, by John Reid, Esq., Assistant-Secretary.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and we are convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

The following contributions have been already received:—
G. S. Smith, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. Pollock, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. Stanford, D.D., Dublin. J. J. Macsorley, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. Fleury, D.D., Dublin. John Rainsford, Esq. 26, Upper
R. Verschoyle, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each; per Rev. R. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Gregg 5s, 10s, per the Rev. Dr. Stanford.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.
We, the undersigned, each occupying a Dwellinghouse, or other Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, within the Town of Blackrock, in the County of Dublin, as hereinafter described, and rated in respect thereof to the Relief of the Poor, at a nett annual value of £8, or upwards, do hereby apply to have the 17th and 18th Vict., cap. 103 (entitled the Towns Improvement Ireland Act), carried into execution in the said Town of Blackrock, and that the boundaries of said Town for the purposes of this Act be as follows:—

To commence at that part of the strand or sea shore at low tide which lies immediately opposite the wall or western boundary of Willow Terrace, and to proceed along said boundary so far as the Gate which separates Mr. Bewley's land from said Terrace, and thence to the left by the boundary wall of the several holdings in Williamstown Avenue, thence by Mr. Andrews' western boundary wall, thence by a hedge (separating Mr. Bewley's two fields) to a wall which divides the Lands of Castle Dawson from Mr. Bewley's ground, thence by the garden wall of Clareville, including the House and Offices of same, to the Cross-avenue, thence across said Avenue by the western boundary of the Church Grounds to Merrion Avenue, then across said avenue, and to proceed along the Lane or Passage at the rear of Waltham-terrace, and leading into the Lands of Gracefield, and thence in a straight line (including the House and Offices of Gracefield) through Mr. Bussell's ground to Avoca-avenue, thence to the left as far as Saint Clouds, then to cross said avenue and proceed by Mr. Saurin's western wall or boundary to Lands'-end Gate, and thence to the River, where it enters Mr. Saurin's domain, thence continuing by said River to the high road to Newtown-avenue, thence by the high road to Seapoint-avenue, and proceeding along said avenue to, and including Ardenza-terrace, and thence to the sea, and thence proceeding along the strand or sea shore at low water mark to the point where the boundary line begins on the strand, opposite Willow-terrace.

Mark A Saurin, Carysfort House. Charles Kernan, Solicitor, Clerk of the Peace, City of Dublin, Blackrock. Robert Gore, Captain Royal Navy, Blackrock. Frederick Willis, Lis-an-iskea, Blackrock. F B Thomas, Chaplain, Carysfort Church. B O'Grady, Maretimo, Blackrock. George Darrows, Wesleyan Minister, Blackrock. Thomas Dixon, J.P., Blackrock. S King Overend, 17, Carysfort-avenue, Blackrock. James Wilkinson, M.D., Blackrock. Alexander Comyns, 11, Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock. Edmund M. Kelly, Rosefield, Williamstown. Joseph B Gilmore, Blackrock. Thomas D. Finucane, Blackrock, LALSA. Samuel Byrne, Blackrock. Baptist Kernaghan, Solicitor No. 3, Ardenza-terrace. A Latouche, Royal Navy, 6, Idrone-terrace, Blackrock. Henry Monserratt, Clerk, Assistant Chaplain, Carysfort Church. John Richardson, Blackrock. Marshall Manning, Blackrock. William J Wallnutt, Blackrock. Peter Downey, Blackrock. William Graham, Blackrock. John Hazley, Main-street, Blackrock. James M'Nally, Blackrock. John Murphy, Blackrock. Thomas Magrath, Blackrock. Andrew Corrigan, 5, Carysfort-avenue, Blackrock. J H Robinson, Hotel-Keeper, Blackrock. David Nolan, Blackrock. Michael O'Malley, Blackrock. Charles Simpson, Blackrock. Geo Armstrong, M D, Blackrock. John Lynch, Builder, Blackrock. William Weatherup, Blackrock.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE OF CALL AND REGISTRATION OF SCRIP.
Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Carysfort Mining Company (Limited) have this day made a Call of Five Shillings per Share on each and every share in the said Company, upon which the deposit only of Ten Shillings per Share has already been paid; said call to be paid to the National Bank, College-green, Dublin, on or before Thursday, the 4th day of October, 1860. If any Call should remain unpaid after said 4th day of October, interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum will be charged thereon.

Holders of scrip are required to deposit same at the Company's Office, 65, Dame-street, Dublin, on or before the said fourth day of October, in order that they may, after paying said call, and signing the Company's deed, receive sealed Certificates in lieu thereof.

(By order) W. R. FAYLE, Secretary.
65, Dame-street, Dublin, Sept. 8th, 1860.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL,
Phoenix Park, 10th September, 1860.
Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to the Commander, on or before the 25th instant, for the supply of Bread and Milk, for the use of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School, from the 1st NOVEMBER to the 30th APRIL, 1861, to be delivered at the Institution free of expense, in such quantities, and at such periods as may be agreed upon. The Bread must be of the purest quality (called Bakers' seconds), per 4lb loaf. The milk to be pure sweet Milk, per Imperial Gallon.

Each proposal to be endorsed on the cover, Tender for "Bread" or "Milk," as the case may be.

Security will be required for due performance, and the names and residences of the sureties to be stated. Stamps for the Contract Bonds to be paid for by the Contractors.

(By order) THOMAS B. SPEEDY, Major, Secretary.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
SPECIAL APPEAL.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

Reasons for supporting and contributing immediately to the Home:—

I. Because it protects female innocence and helplessness from destruction.

II. Because it leads young women to the true Saviour and honest independence.

III. Because it has already done much good, under God, to 4,000 friendless ones in twenty years!

IV. Because its funds are now exhausted, and if the Christian community do not promptly come to its relief, what is to be done? Must it be abandoned, and the helpless ones be left to perish on the world, and become a curse, and not a blessing, to society at large?

Contributions are, therefore, earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Education.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS.
Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. Ryan, A.B., 3, College-street.

N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement.

Reference—The Rev. Mr. Townsend, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.

The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.

The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.

Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS.
On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy,
C. E. A. Cameron, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 865.

On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships,
Philip Robinson, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and
Edward O'Reilly, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.

Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupils.

Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.

Prospectuses free by Post.

UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B. T.C.D. Principal.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.
At the last Examinations in August, and those immediately preceding, the following gentlemen passed from Mr. DUNBAR'S MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN:—
Mr. Fras. Massey Drew, Drewscourt, Castletown Conyers.
Mr. Alexander Stuart, son of Ven. Archdeacon of Ross.
Mr. Wm. Nangle, Skreen Rectory, county Sligo.
Mr. Robert Verschoyle, 11th Hussars, Ardnaree, Mayo.
Mr. Albert Hamilton Smith, 15th Foot, Ballenegall.
Mr. James De Robeck Lynch, 17th Foot, Whitesea, Kildare.
Mr. John Francis Bellis, 13th Light Infantry, Newtown, Fermoy.
Mr. Thomas Gordon Goff Caulfield, 3rd Buffs, Clane Rectory.
Mr. St. John Clerke, 1st W.I. Regt., nephew of General Clerke.
Mr. Bennett Fleming Handy, Blundenville, Kilkenny.
Mr. Wm. James M'Clelland, 77th Regiment, Rathfriland.
Mr. Daniel Rogers Falkiner, Tipperary Regiment.
Mr. John Parnell Clarke, 73rd Regiment, Maryborough.
Mr. Wm. Irvine, 19th Foot. | Mr. John Olphert Gage.
Mr. T. Auchinleck, 11th Foot. | Mr. W. T. Morgan.

The following gentlemen, who had formerly been pupils, have passed their Examinations, and been gazetted:—Mr. Charles William Fiddes, 98th Regiment; Mr. Robert Brownrigg, son of Sir Henry Brownrigg, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary; and Mr. Cecil Foot, 27th Regiment.

The number of Mr. DUNBAR'S Boarders and Day Pupils is strictly limited. Vacancies for Boarders occur after every Examination, and early applications are requested. There are no vacations. References to the Parents and Guardians of about 450 Pupils (whose names and addresses may be had), successfully prepared within the last five years for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services.

WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal, Ex-Scholar, &c., Trinity College, Dublin.
9 and 10, Talbot-place, Dublin.

STEAM EXCURSIONS.
The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of September, 1860, punctually at half-past Ten o'clock morning, for Kingstown, thence through Dalkey Sound, Killiney Bay, and round the Kish Light, or round Lambay Island, returning by Ireland's Eye, Howth, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at Six o'clock evening, for Dublin.

FARES.

	s.	d.
Between Dublin and Kingstown, ...	0	6
Excursion from Dublin and back, ...	2	6
" Kingstown and back, ...	2	0

Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 20, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 46, North Wall.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

FROM GALWAY—"Connaught," for New York and Boston, September 25

FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for New York, October 23.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.

Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.

Dogs charged at £3 each.

For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. COUNTIES OF ROSCOMMON AND GALWAY.
In the matter of the Estate of William Lloyd and Owen Richard Nathaniel Lloyd, Owners and Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Twelve o'clock, Noon, by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Fee and Inheritance of and in the following Lands, in the baronies of Castlereagh, Roscommon, and Ballymoe and county of Roscommon; and the LANDS of KILCOOLY, in the barony of Ballymoe and county of Galway—

No.	DENOMINATIONS.	Quantity of Land Statute Measure. A.	R.	P.	Nett Yearly Rent. £	s.	d.	Griffith's Valuat. £	s.	d.
1	Pt. of Arm, now called Tullyroe	44	1	33	39	10	0	37	0	0
2	Part of Cashell,	141	3	23	124	5	10	98	0	0
3	Part of Cashell,	22	1	1	29	13	10	28	10	0
4	Part of Cashell,	37	1	20	50	17	10	37	0	0
5	Pt of Arm & Pt of Meelickaduff	48	2	1	17	10	10	7	0	0
6	Pt of Arm & Pt of Meelickaduff	18	2	13	8	17	8	5	0	0
7	Part of Arm,	17	1	27	14	12	6	15	8	0
8	Part of Arm,	42	0	28	32	2	6	29	7	4
9	Part of Arm,	25	2	1	30	19	6	24	0	0
10	Part of Arm,	42	3	13	60	1	8	47	5	0
11	Part of Arm,	28	2	38	49	15	9	54	5	0
12	Part of Arm,	26	0	35	37	13	9	37	15	0
13	Part of Arm,	113	1	11	108	14	2	113	10	0
14	Part of Meelickaduff,	82	2	35	19	6	10	20	10	0
15	Part of Cregarslin,	62	3	5	23	10	5	25	5	0
16	Part of Cregarslin,	57	2	24	22	8	7	18	5	0
17	Part of Cloontrask,	25	0	17	10	0	0	12	0	0
18	Part of Cloontrask,	186	1	38	73	2	4	69	15	0
19	Part of Drumdowlin,	32	0	32	37	1	10	26	5	0
20	Part of Drumdowlin,	59	0	35	49	6	2	40	15	0
21	Part of Drumdowlin,	38	2	30	18	18	3	19	5	0
22	Part of Drumdowlin,	40	0	6	13	16	0	8	15	0
23	Ballinsparke,	134	1	4	126	4	3	106	5	0
24	Part of Shanbally,	33	3	0	20	3	0	16	15	0
25	Part of Shanbally,	35	0	35	14	0	3	14	0	0
26	Part of Lishue,	67	2	3	45	6	8	41	5	0
27	Part of Lishue,	57	1	12	43	15	7	39	5	0
28	Legan East,	72	1	23	34	0	4	32	0	0
29	Legan West,	48	1	36	24	7	0	22	10	0
30	Part of Carrowreagh,	49	3	10	27	12	3	23	5	0
31	Part of Carrowreagh,	73	2	2	49	2	4	46	15	0
32	Part of Carrowreagh,	47	2	35	28	13	11	31	15	0
33	Cruit	160	2	27	69	13	0	61	12	8
34	Part of Caran,	60	1	19	47	5	0	37	15	0
35	Part of Caran,	63	0	23	74	4	4	59	0	0
36	Part of Caran,	65	0	15	34	8	4	45	5	0
37	Part of Caran,	42	0	6	26	13	6	31	10	0
38	Part of Caran,	82	1	28	51	0	0	56	10	0
39	Carane B.g	39	3	8	9	10	6	8	0	0
40	Mohiden,	344	2	10	221	10	3	240	0	0
41	Kilcooly,	376	2	3	202	18	6	157	17	0

Dated this 21st day of July, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

WILLIAM WHITTON, Solicitor for Owners and Petitioners, 18, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin.

The Lands of Tullyroe, Cashell, Arm, Meelickaduff, Cregarslin, Cloontrask, Drumdowlin, Ballinsparke, and Shanbally, commonly called "The Castlereagh Estate," and numbered on Rentals as Lots 1 to 25, inclusive, in the Barony of Castlereagh, adjoin the town of Castlereagh, one of the best market towns in the West of Ireland—and is also about eight miles from Frenchpark, a good market town. These lands lie within a ring fence, and contain about 1,453 statute acres. The lands are of a good quality, and the tenantry who are respectable, and in comfortable circumstances, pay their rents punctually. This locality affords excellent recreation for sportsmen, both in shooting and hunting. The proposed Roscommon and Castlereagh Railway will pass near these lands.

The Townland of Lishue, Lots Nos. 26 and 27 in Rental, situate in the Barony of Roscommon, lie on the road between the towns of Elphin and Drumsna, being one mile and a-half from Elphin, and eight miles from Drumsna; also on the road between Elphin and Carrick-on-Shannon, being seven miles from the latter place, and about six miles from Strokestown. The land is good, arable, and pasture.

The Townlands of Legan East and Legan West, Carrowreagh, and Cruit (set out in Rental, Lots 28 to 33, inclusive), are also situate in the Barony of Roscommon, and on the high road between Elphin and Carrick-on-Shannon, being three miles from Elphin, and five miles from Carrick-on-Shannon, both excellent Market Towns, and about eight miles from Strokestown and Boyle. These lands are in a good hunting, shooting, and fishing country.

The Townland of Caran, Nos. 34 to 38 on Rental, situate in the Barony of Ballymoe, about two miles from Ballintobber, where excellent fairs are held, and twelve miles from Strokestown and Roscommon. The land is good, arable, and pasture, and occupied by a thriving tenantry who pay their rents punctually. The Roscommon and Castlereagh Railway will pass adjacent to this Townland.

The Townland of Mohiden, situate in the Barony and County of Roscommon, lies about two miles from the Village of Croghan, where some excellent fairs are held yearly. This Townland is all in the possession of one tenant, and is of a superior quality, a large amount of money having been lately expended in Drainage by the Board of Works, and also by many improvements made by the occupying tenant. There is some good shooting and fishing on these lands. This Townland is about six miles from the Towns of Boyle and Carrick-on-Shannon.

The Townland of Kilcooly, situate in the Barony of Ballymoe and county of Galway, lies within about two miles of the town of Ballymoe, and contains 376a. 2r. 3p. statute measure, all in possession of one tenant; is of superior grazing quality, within about five miles of the town of Castlereagh, and about twelve miles from Roscommon and Dunmore, both good market towns.

Proposals for the purchase of all or any of the lots will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the proceedings, up to the 15th November next, and will be submitted to the judge for his approval.

For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court; JOHN ROSS MAHON, Esq., the Receiver, Strokestown, or 17, College-green, Dublin; or, to WILLIAM WHITTON, Solicitor for Owners and Petitioners having Carriage of Sale, 18, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin.

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FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE.—To be Sold, subject to a very low ground rent, a CAPITAL MODERN HOUSE, in excellent condition, containing Four elegant Reception Rooms, Five Bedchambers; besides Servants' Apartments and complete kitchen storey. The House is fitted up with all the modern conveniences, and has a good depth of rear, with suitable Stabling and Coachhouse attached. The situation is one of the most fashionable in the City.—Apply to H. Maclean, House and Land Agent, 6, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

ROEBUCK—DUNDRUM.—To be Sold, a genteel Villa Residence, standing on Five Acres of prime Land, with Gate-lodge entrance, very neatly laid out and well wooded, &c. The house contains Parlour, Drawingroom, four Bedchambers, Dressingroom, Servants' Apartments, all in excellent repair; Coachhouse, Stable, Dairy, Cowhouse, good Garden, and every convenience and comfort for a respectable family. Lease, Eighty-eight Years. Rent only £45.—Apply to Charles Bennett, Auctioneer, 6, Upper Ormond-quay.

TO GROCERS, &c.
TO BE SOLD, the Lease and Trade Interest in a Grocery Establishment in full working order, in the town of Bray, with Spirit Licence attached. The House is held under lease, and only six years built, and is in perfect order, having been thoroughly painted, papered, and otherwise improved within the last two years, and its position for business unexceptionable, the lodgings at all times producing considerably more than the yearly rent, and the trade, which is first-class, has every year increased. The proprietor is now willing to dispose of it in consequence of another branch of his trade requiring his undivided attention.—Address "M. A. K., Grocer," Irish Times Office.

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TO HOTELKEEPERS.
SUTCLIFFE'S HOTEL, LONGFORD, TO BE DISPOSED OF.
Miss SUTCLIFFE, intending to retire from business, will dispose of her interest and goodwill in this old and well-established Family and Commercial Hotel, situate in one of the best and most rising inland market towns in the centre of Ireland, which is at present the terminus of the Longford branch of the Midland Great Western Railway.

The House and establishment are in full working order, and fit for immediate occupation. It enjoys the highest reputation as well among the nobility and gentry as among commercial travellers. The posting establishment is conducted on an extensive scale, and there is a suitable range of offices.—Terms and further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid, the agents of the head landlord (the Earl of Longford), No. 6, Leinster-street, Dublin; Messrs. Brown, Craig, and Co., agents and accountants, 2, College-green, Dublin; or to Miss Sutcliffe Hotel, Longford.

BOARD and Apartments, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

Auctions.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
UNRESERVED AUCTION, AT ST. CATHERINE'S (Beside Lucan Station, M. G. W. R.), on FRIDAY, 14th day of September, 1860, commencing at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wilkin, having disposed of his interest in this farm, has instructed Subscribers to Sell, by perfectly unreserved Auction, as follows:—

About 500 Cocks of Hay, and the Aftergrass of 60 acres to 1st November next; 27 acres of oats, 7 acres of Kemp, Pink-eye, and Scotch Down Potatoes; 7 acres of Winter Vetches.

Five two year old bullocks, one yearling heifer, two milch cows, two powerful draught horses and harness ditto.

Four carts, one dray with crates, two single and one double ploughs, two iron harrows, one corn drill, one turnip and mangel drill, two grubbers, one drill harrow, one corn crusher, one clod crusher, weighing machine, a corn bin, cart and car harness, plough gearing, sheep and pig troughs, hay rakes, grapes, corn sacks, and a variety of minor articles.

Furniture—Six haircloth chairs, sofa, dining tables, two dressing tables and glasses, chest of drawers, three iron and one wooden bedsteads, palliasses and mattresses, four bedroom chairs, with kitchen and dairy utensils.

Terms Cash—Purchaser to pay 5 per cent Auction Fees.

N.B.—Ample time will be given for removal of the crops, but no reserve whatever will be made at Sale.

GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers, Woolbrokers, Smithfield Salesmen, &c., USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN AND LONGFORD.

NEAR APPROACHING SALE BY GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER.
WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, the Fourth Annual Sale for Thomas Kearney, Esq., at COOLAMBER, four miles from Edgeworthstown, and one from Float Station M. G. W. R., will be held, when, as usual, nearly 300 Sheep of all ages, and 100 head of fat and Stalling Bullocks and Heifers, will be unreservedly disposed of.

N.B.—Wednesday being fair day of Edgeworthstown, gentlemen can do the double business same day, and return from Float station by rail same evening.

Terms, Cash. Other particulars at sale.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL AUCTION OF HIGHLY-BRED CATTLE AND SHEEP.
Subscribers are favoured with the repeated confidence of the Proprietor, A. Bole, Esq., to offer by Public Competition, at PARK PLACE (six miles from Edgeworthstown, seven from Longford, and twelve from Athlone, Castletown, and Mullingar Stations M. G. W. Railway), on MONDAY, the 17th SEPTEMBER, 1860.

500 First-class Long-woolled Sheep, comprising Breeding and Hogget Ewes, Ewe and Wether Lambs, 20 Hogget Rams of extraordinary merit, 2 aged do., and a few select Ram Lambs; 80 prime Stalling Heifers and Bullocks, in advanced condition; 27 Dairy Cows and Heifers, served by the Prize Bull Jacob, and Jacob 2nd; 35 one and a half year old Bullocks, thorough-bred, of great size and early maturity; sundry highly-bred Calves; Young Matador, roan, 4 months old, by the Prize Bull Matador, off Jacob's dam—Holmes' Victoria 18th; Young Buckingham, red, 8 months old, by Mr. Ellison's Buckingham, dam Victoria 24th, &c.

The Sheep herein recited are the result of many years crossing from the first Breeders in England and Ireland, decidedly second to none for wool, symmetry, size, and early maturity; the Rams of which, fairly shorn and grass fed, will convey an unusual soundness of constitution and general value, rarely equalled in Ireland; and the cattle in their several denominations of equal merit, amongst which may be particularised about twenty very excellent Heifers, having two or three clean crosses, and now served by Jacob. The Thirteen Sales held in succession annually at Park-place, have spread so numerously improved Sheep and Cattle in Ireland, and Gentlemen attending heretofore finding the Sales conducted with due regard to impartiality, subscribers can with confidence refer to the past as a passport to the coming sale.

Programme: Sale of Sheep, at 12-15 p.m. punctually; Luncheon, 1-15 p.m.; Cattle at 2 o'clock, p.m. By this arrangement, which will be rigidly adhered to, gentlemen attending can come from all points per M. G. W. Railway Morning Trains, and return same Evening.

Further particulars at Sale.

GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers, Woolbrokers, Smithfield Salesmasters, House and Land Agents, &c., 18, 19, and 20, Usher's-quay, Dublin and Longford.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED WARE, HOUSE LINENS, in good preservation, &c.
Messrs. ARTHUR JONES & CO. are instructed by the executors of Miss Letitia Mansergh, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, No. 74, LOWER MOUNT-STREET, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1860, at Noon, the above effects, comprising set of common dinner tables, open sideboards, three tier dumb waiters, six hall chairs and hall clock, large box ottoman, two Grecian couches, sofa in haircloth, folding cheval screen, four large easy chairs, prie dieu and fancy arm chairs; sofa, card, round, work, and other tables; three handsome double bookcases, on castors; pair of recess whatnots, kidder carpets, plated ware, house linen, in good condition; furniture of three bedrooms, large housekeeper's press, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

A. JONES & SON, Auctioneers, 135, St. Stephen's-green, Sept. 10, 1860.

RAMS.—Mr. PURDON'S Rams will be on Sale, on and after MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. They are descended from the flocks of the following eminent Leicester breeders, viz., Messrs. Cresswell, Carter, Spencer, G. Watkins, &c. The Rams of this season are principally from Mr. Cresswell's sheep that obtained second prize at the Royal Agricultural Show, at Chester, 1858.

Hotwell, September, 1860.

Two miles from Enfield Station.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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One and Pair Horse Clarence,
Do. do. Broughams,
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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

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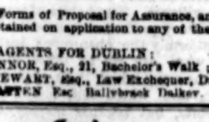

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IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion, is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefitted thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope, "The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUEL [illegible], Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, [illegible]-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

I BEG to announce my return from Paris and London, and having succeeded in obtaining a most elegant assortment of Fancy Gilt, Bronze, and Marble Clocks, all the newest designs of the season, with a great variety of best Geneva and London Watches, Jewellery, &c., which, being quite new and bought for cash, duty free, enables me to offer a selection and price what is rarely seen in this city.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller, French Clock Wareroom,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE.
A new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Fees—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The threatened intervention of Sardinia in the Papal dominions, and Garibaldi's entrance into Naples, indicate that a momentous crisis is at hand. The English Funds have, in consequence, shown signs of weakness, their decline being about one quarter per cent. In this market the funds have given way exactly to that extent, the business done being chiefly for the settlement of the current account.

Bank of Ireland Stock realised last value, and was extensively negociated; Hibernians gave way three-eighths per cent. closing rather weakly; Nationals and Royals were both on sale at their previous rates.

In Steam Shares, the only transaction was that in the £100 City of Dublin Shares, which again gave way one-half per cent. and continued on sale. Atlantics were on sale at 5¾, but buyers' biddings left a very wide margin.

Of the Mining Securities, Mining Company of Ireland Shares alone were dealt in, the price being that previously marked; a slightly enhanced price was offered for Wicklow Copper Shares, but holders expected a more considerable in consequence of the recent announcement of an increased dividend.

There were not any exchanges effected in the miscellaneous group of Securities.

In Railways, Dublin and Drogheda shares of both denominations advanced to par, being freely exchanged. Dublin and Kingstown stock also improved to the extent of 2 per cent., the advance being chiefly due to the accumulation of dividend since last quotation. Dublin and Wexfords produced last price, but closed heavily. Midlands of both denominations also realised their last rates. Nominal quotations were as follows:—Belfast and Northern Counties, £45½ sellers; Cork and Passage, £11 sellers; Cork and Bandons, £13¾ to £14; Great Southern, £113¾ sellers; Irish South Easterns, £6¼, to £6½; and Waterford and Limericks, £23¾ to £24; Dublin and Belfasts, and Belfast and county Downs were on sale. The dealings in Preference were in Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, which was again exchanged at a discount of 1¼ per cent., and in Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents., which realised the previous premium of ½ per share.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 10.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞
Ditto account, 12th October.	93⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞
Ditto for account, 12th September	92⅞
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92¾
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	23
Hibernian Bank	37½
STEAM.	
City of Dublin	105½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	66
Mining Company of Ireland	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9⅞
Patriotic Insurance	5⅞ 7
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	75
Ditto Halves	25
Great Southern and Western	113½
Londonderry and Enniskillen	11
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	6¼
Midland Great Western	54¼
Do. Half Shares	26¾
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual class A	14½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98¼
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. redeemable	80½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¼	92¼	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92⅞
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 10.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅛
Account	93¼ ⅛
New Threes	93¼ ⅛
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅛
Account	93¼ ⅛
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅛
Account	93¼ ⅛
New Threes	93⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼
Account	93¼ ⅛
New Threes	93¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛ ⅛
New Threes	93⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 4 prem.; Eastern Counties, 54; Caledonians, 93¾; Great Northern, —; Great Western, —; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111½ 10½; London and North Western, 100¾ ½; Leeds Northern, 54½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40½; Midland Stock, 124½ 5; South Eastern, 87 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98¼ ½ ¾; York and North Midland, 85¼ ¼; London and South Western, 92½; Great Western, 70¾ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 119½; Grand Trunks, 30; North British, 64¾; Great Western 71¼; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 232½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols opened at 93¼ ⅛, and declined to 93⅛ sellers, and are now dull and inactive at 93⅛ ⅛. Shares very inactive, and prices generally have given way; the old Stocks appear the weakest. Canadian heavier. Turks (new), 58 7¼.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The English funds have been dull to-day without change in quotations. During the past two days, sales to the amount of £250,000 have been effected on account, it is said, of the Equitable Assurance Company, the directors of which lately received power from the members to invest in other establishments, securities yielding a large interest. In the Discount market to-day, there has been a very quiet Saturday demand. About £20,000 in gold was taken into the Bank to-day. In the Railway market there has been a rise in Sheffield of one per cent., and in Great Northern stock of 1½ per cent. Lancashire and Yorkshire was also higher, but other descriptions were generally quoted the same as yesterday.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

Funds to-day were dull, and closed without variation. Very little business done in every department of Stock Exchange. Demand moderate for money.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, par, 4; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110½ ¾; Bank Stock, shut; London and North Western, 99¾ 100¼; Ambergs, 6 7-16 13-16; London and South Western, 92½; Caledonians, 93½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 54½ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 53½ 4; Midland Stock, 124½ ⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 82; North British, 62¾ 3¼; Great Northern, 115½ ¾; Great Northern A, 119½ 20½; South Eastern, 86½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 13¾; Yorkshire, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½ ¾; Grand Trunk, 7 5-16 7-16; York and North Midland, 82½ 3. Consols have been without alteration all day, and closed at 93⅛ ⅛, dull. Shares very heavy, and prices generally declined, closing very inactive. Canadian Shares are a shade easier. French Rentes come lower, but the closing rates have not yet arrived.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—Stock market depressed. Progress of events in Italy is, of course, watched with interest, but the principal effect has been produced to-day by a statement that an understanding had been come to between Austria and Russia. Paris Bourse has likewise given way. English Funds declined ⅛ per cent., and most of principal British Railway Stocks ⅛ to ½ per cent.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 10, 3-35 P.M.—The Bourse has been heavy, Rentes closed at 67.85, or 15 centimes lower than on Saturday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPTEMBER 10.—Dry and fine weather. Foreign arrivals heavy of wheat and oats. Small of barley. English supply liberal of new wheat, and small of other kinds. New wheat of bad condition and quality is almost unsaleable at 4s, but old sells at 2s decline from Monday last. Barley slow at 1s, and oats at 1s less money than this day week. Top price of flour down 3s, same on Norfolk and French, 16s per barrel, on the week.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather cold but dry. English wheat opens 8s cheaper on the fortnight. New, good supply, but most irregular in quality and price. Flour 1s to 2s lower per sack and barrel. Maize steady at late rates. Barley, beans, peas and oats, all rather in favour of buyers.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 10.—Beasts and sheep sold steadily at 2d per 8lbs more money. Lambs, calves, and pigs firm, but not dearer. Beef, 3s to 5s; mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 6d; lambs, 5s to 6s; veal, 4s to 5s; pork, 4s to 5s 2d per 8lbs, &c. Supply—Beasts, 5,100; foreign, 1,550; sheep and lambs, 24,300; foreign, 7,300; calves, 204; foreign, 140; pigs, 440.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 10.—Sugar firm. Coffee—Fair inquiry at firm prices. Tea—Rather better tone. Rice quiet. Saltpetre—No change. Market rather quiet. Tallow steady; 52s on the spot; 52s last three months; 52s 9d January to March.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 10.—The supply of stock was about the same as on last Monday. The demand was slow for cattle and sheep, at lower prices for each. Beef, 4d to 7d per pound; mutton, 7d to 8d per pound. Supply—Beasts, 2,835; sheep, 10,376.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 10.—Market firm. Sales, probably about 10,000 bales. Imports. None previously.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, SEPT. 10.—No. 1, 50s 3d to 50s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 3d to 51s 9d; No. 3, 49s 6d to 50s. Market firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 10.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 88s; fifths, 76s; sixths, 64s. 1,000 in Market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 10.—White wheat, 24s to 30s; Red wheat, 23s to 27s; oats, 11s to 16s 6d.

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were 521 barrels wheat, 83 barrels of bere, and 4,550 barrels of oats. White wheat brought from 24s to 30s 6d a barrel; red, 23s to 28s; bere, 14s 9d to 15s 6d; and oats, 11s to 16s 6d. There were 226 tons of hay, and 133 of straw brought in during the week.

Hay, farmers', brought from 40s to 66s a ton, and dealers', 56s to 70s; old, from 100s to 120s; straw, farmers', 26s to 55s; dealers', 50s; seed, 55s to 60s. The quantity of butter brought to our weigh-house last week was 10,833 firkins, of which 2,132 were first quality, 4,816 second, 3,165 third, 643 fourth, 69 fifth, and 8 sixth. In price, as compared with last week, an advance was established in some qualities of from 1s to 5s a cwt. Firsts, which opened on Monday at 104s, retained that figure during the two following days. On Thursday they went to 105, but on Friday and Saturday were quoted 104s. Seconds, on Monday, were quoted 102s, and retained that figure during the two following days; on Friday they fell to 101s, and were quoted at that figure on Saturday. Thirds commenced on Monday at 92s, and remained so during Tuesday and Wednesday; on Thursday they rose to 93s, on Friday to 94s, and on Saturday to 95s; fourths were 84s from Monday to Wednesday; on Thursday and Friday, 85s, and Saturday, 87s. Fifths and sixths remained unchanged during the week at their former prices—fifths, 76s, and sixths 64.—*Cork Constitution.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [G]	Ten a.m., Sept. 11.
India (Bombay) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 11.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 12.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 14.
America (New York) [G]	Ten a.m., Sept. 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	One p.m., Sept. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 17.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 18.
India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [S]	One p.m., Sept. 19.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 8, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, for which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do.	10	0	0
Do. do. do. do.	7	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged	5	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	4	17	6
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	0	0
Second quality do., five years engaged	3	3	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	0	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public of the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct importer.

In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.

Please note address—
J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Manufactory and Branch Establishment,
30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANTS'-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own and Messrs. NICOLL'S, of London, make, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES,
WALKING DRESS,
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

KENNY AND OWENS AND THE FIFTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
We have on hand a good selection of materials for these Trousers, suitable for autumn wear.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET.

2, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON,
6th September, 1860.
TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.
MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
We beg respectfully to inform you that we have been engaged for the past three weeks in visiting the most celebrated Woollen Manufacturers in Great Britain. Our first visit was to Scotland, where we purchased a large variety of the newest styles, adapted for Shooting and Fishing Suits. In North and West of England Cloths and Beavers we have been very careful in our selections, and avoiding all spurious imitations of inferior makers, buying only from Manufacturers whose goods stand the test of a chemical process, whereby all inferior dyeing is immediately perceptible on the face of the cloth, a process only known to the experienced eye of a practical tailor.
Whilst in the Metropolis we have devoted a great portion of our time in the several Wholesale Houses in the West End, selecting the Newest Novelties that London can produce, and we are happy to state that no House in the three kingdoms can display a more magnificent stock of Fancy Coatings and Vestings than our Establishment; whilst for Fancy Trouserings we can safely say we stand unrivalled. We may be here permitted to state why we are so successful in bringing so many new and beautiful designs to Dublin, and so rare to be seen out of London; it is, that from the great extent of our business, we are enabled to buy largely, and for cash, and also, that we purchase early in the season. This alone can bring together the great Novelties for which our Establishments are so noted.
During our stay here we have obtained our certificate of the Registry of our New Article of Dress, the Knickerbocker Pants, specially designed for Riding and Shooting purposes, and highly recommended by the leading London Journals—particularly the "Volunteer Service Gazette," as adapted for Volunteer Corps, as having superseded the use of the Knee-cap during Rifle practice, and combining neatness of style, comfort, and durability in wear. On our return to Dublin we will have the honour to introduce to our kind Patrons and General Public a New Description of Overcoat, which will be the leading Garment in the West End for the Autumn and Winter Season. It will be designated the "Cambridge Wrapper," and we have no doubt, from its ease and elegance, that it will become a general favourite.
Tendering our most grateful thanks for the large amount of support which we have hitherto received, and assuring you that no effort shall be spared on our part to merit a continuance of your patronage,
We have the honour to remain, my Lords and Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servants,
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

GARIBALDI entered Naples accompanied only by his staff. He did not fear to entrust himself to the population of Naples. They who asserted that the King was popular, and the name of Garibaldi detested in Naples, have been thus thoroughly refuted. The whole of the South of Italy is now, by the popular voice and by right of conquest, part of the dominions of Piedmont.

But between the North and South of Italy there stretches a band of territory, from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, which severs the continuity of the kingdom. It cannot be that either France or Austria would assail Sardinia if she accept Umbria and the Marches from the revolted subjects of the Pope. No statesman could suppose that the people would submit to be thus separated. France, by fixing limits to the Papacy on this side of the Apennines, has seen the necessity of placing Sardinia in contiguity with Naples. Austria dare not go to war merely to recover for the Pope a portion of his dominions already lost to him. We fancy that the forces which Austria is massing on the Mincio are intended to oppose any attempt upon Venetia; and that if Victor Emmanuel rest content, as all his friends would wish he should, with the vast dominion he has gained, Austria will not provoke a contest. Sardinia, of necessity, marshals her armies in face of the great preparations of Austria, and also to sweep Lamoriciere from the Pope's dominions. Yet even here there can hardly be a contest. Lamoriciere could not prevent Umbria from proclaiming a provisional Government. It would be hopeless, indeed, to contend at once against the people and the forces of Sardinia.

NEVER was there a crime which exhibited the depth of wickedness in a depraved nature so powerfully as the Stepney murder, if the suspicions of the police prove true. A man murders an aged and lonely woman, plunders her house, and leaves the corpse to fester away until, at length, discovered. He spends the proceeds of his fearful crime; and, craving for more, he places what would be considered damning proofs of guilt in the house of one who, to all appearance, is perfectly innocent. Then, to gain the £300 reward offered for the detection of the assassin, he informs upon this man, and brings the police to the very spot where the proofs were concealed. Had Mullens possessed an untainted character, possibly Emms, against whom the information was laid, might have suffered for the crime, and thus a double murder would have been committed; and it would be hard to decide which was the blackest crime. For the sake of human nature, one would wish that the suspicions of the police should not prove true. But Mullens has already been sentenced to penal servitude. Emms would never have displayed the cheque and articles of plate to a man of Mullens' character. It might be, that, to save himself, Mullens has informed upon the innocent, irrespective of the reward. The crime, however, will not be one more added to the list of unpunished murders. One of the accused must be guilty; and the very means taken to evade detection are turned by Providence to the punishment of the guilty.

OUR children have a pleasant game called "Steeplechase." Two horses, as the dice rolls, jump over imaginary hurdles, broad ditches, and furze bushes, contending which shall reach the goal first, and win the prize. But the game of steeplechase is not confined to children. Grave and reverend personages sometimes indulge in it, and astonish an unedified multitude with their spasmodic saltations to the goal. Between the Bishops of Derry and Down there is a violent contest of this kind for a prize providentially yet *in futuro*. If Down takes a vigorous leap, Derry shoots beyond him. Then it is Down's turn to advance, and he contrives to leave his competitor at a distance. Should Derry prosecute to conviction a recreant clergyman, Down becomes a quasi revivalist, and equals his competitor in the popular suffrage. When Derry interferes to prevent the celebration of a time-honoured anniversary, Down proceeds by inhibition against the clergyman who preached "on "the occasion." Then Derry gathers his might for a spring, and, while all are wondering where the jump is to end, he places his footing firmly on the National Board. There is nothing left for Down but to turn Romanist at once. Derry has fairly distanced him, and "looks like to win."

The Bishop of Derry's charge consists of three facts. The first is a dilution of the Archbishop of Dublin's recent charge respecting the revision of the Prayer Book. As the Archbishop's charge was printed and circulated very extensively, it was a work of supererogation to re-write it in a worse style. The concluding part of the Bishop's charge is a useful synopsis of the measures relating to the Church of Ireland which have obtained the Royal assent this summer. The middle portion of the charge is a post-dated laudation of the National Board, and that is the part which has blighted the budding prospects of aspiring Down. It was a desperate plunge of the Bishop of Derry, no doubt. It was have all, or lose all. The prosecution of the Rev. Mr. Miller and the Rev. Mr. Potter had established a claim for Down which could with difficulty be got over. There was only the one chance, and a desperate leap it was. The Presbyterians, rather sturdy men to deal with, were alarmed; the Wesleyans consider themselves hardly used. It was nothing venture, nothing win. So Derry cleared the fences in brilliant style, and lands in an anticipated Primacy.

Honestly we say that the Bishop of Derry has struggled vigorously to beat his competitors. He says "it is worth submitting to *trifling* incon- "venience for the great and manifest advantages the "National System confers." Said *trifling inconvenience*—mark the words—being the exclusion of Scriptural instruction, and the pleasure of having Protestant schools in the Protestant North under a Roman Catholic district inspector. "The Nationals System "appears," to the Bishop, "to be based on the principles "of the Word of God." No one has said that as yet. This is a great advantage on the side of Derry. The exclusion of Scripture and religion is made to accord with the principles of the Scriptures themselves. The Bishop, by accident, forgot to quote passages in favour of his opinion, but doubtless he will do so when he addresses his clergy from his chair in Armagh. Curiously enough, not only does the system coincide with the principles of Scripture, but "it carries out *the same principles* "*as those acted on in all the Continental States!*" It follows, then, according to the Bishop of Derry, that the principles of Continental States and of the Scriptures are identical. That if two things be equal respectively to a third thing, they are equal to each other, is an axiom of Euclid. And now, beloved brethren of Derry, you learn on the Bishop's authority, that the principles of Austria and the Bible are identical! Does not the Bishop who hazarded such a sentiment deserve a more elevated position than the Primacy? But, waving Austria and Spain, and Bavaria and Russia, let us look for a moment to France, that is one of those Continental Powers whose principles accord with those of the Scripture. Hear, then, a writer who knows France well, upon the condition of education in that country.

"The congregation of the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne, solely devoted to popular education, is the ecclesiastical corporation chosen by the Government as its agent for education. This brotherhood, indefatigable, zealous, and most efficiently equipped both in education and money, is rapidly extending its establishments under favour of Government support. Not only does one of its houses take the place of the suppressed commercial school, but the brethren, by their funds and the economical habits of their monastic organisation, are able to give the same education at half the price of an establishment which must pay masters who live upon their salaries. Thus an attempt is now going on to spread noiselessly a network of ecclesiastical education for the lower classes over France, in the room of that secular one which was producing admirable results. The coalition between Government and the Catholic clergy has especially involved a stern persecution against Protestantism, which, in its limited community, has continued to manifest in France all the fervour of Huguenot devotion, and has shown great activity in the cause of education. Such institutions have been visited with peremptory interdictions, on the score of public welfare.

"The Jesuits were singled out as the most expert for accomplishing a conquest over secular secondary instruction like to that which was being achieved over primary by the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne. Jesuit colleges have consequently arisen in multitudes since 1849. Metz, Poitiers, Nantes, Amiens, Lyons, possess such; and it is no exaggeration to say that, at the present day, there is hardly one town of consequence in France where such an establishment is not either already flourishing or in course of foundation. But the Western and Southern Departments are the most favourable soil for Jesuit ascendancy.

"The same means of wealth and cheapness which enable the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne to wage a crushing competition against secular primary schools, are equally at the disposal of the Jesuits, so that numberless communal colleges have been handed over to them, while private institutions are exposed to every sort of persecution, especially when they happen to be under the management of a priest at once suspected of Gallican latitudinarianism and not affiliated to an Ultramontane fraternity. One practical effect of the powerful competition carried on by the confraternity is, that secondary instruction is in a fair way of being restricted to Jesuit colleges and the lycees, communal and private institutions being bought or driven out of the field."

That is the Continental system to which the National System is analogous, and which the clergy of Derry are directed to embrace. It is useless to carry out the investigation into the French system of education further. It is known that the universities are altogether in the power of the priesthood. To gain over the clergy of France as his allies, Louis Napoleon sacrificed to them the whole education of the country. When, at last, their tyranny became insupportable even to himself, he struck not at the clergy of France, but at their head in Rome. The prelates of the Romish Church are struggling to procure in Ireland the same power which their confreres have won at Paris, and a complaisant Government yields inch by inch to them the same supremacy which it may take a revolution to overthrow.

The Bishops' charge must have been written a full month since, and was delivered unchanged. He panegyrises a system which is in rapid transition to denominationalism. Will it be credited that a Bishop in a Northern See, surrounded as he is by a Wesleyan and Presbyterian agitation, has not ventured to utter a single syllable respecting the recent changes of the system? In his charge he speaks not of the increase in the number of Roman Catholic Commissioners; of there vision of the books under a Board so constituted, with a view to increase their religious tendency, or of the removal of Protestant inspectors from Protestant districts to make room for Roman Catholics. The Bishop cared for none of these things. He speaks of the Primate and the Primate's friends. The Primacy is the leading idea of even that portion of the charge, and we need not comment on the delicacy of his allusions to the venerable and venerated Prelate who placed himself as a shield before his clergy. We wait with some uneasiness to see what step the Bishop of Down may take to recover his lost ground, not without a prayer that the life of the Primate may be prolonged for years, and disappoint those who are aspirants for his seat.

The *Times* on the Extinction of the Bourbon Dynasty at Naples:—

The line of Bourbon, which for 120 years has ruled—as Bourbons only rule—the Kingdom of Naples has died at last of what Young aptly calls "a slow sudden death." To say that the sword of Damocles has been suspended over the head of this Sicilian tyrant would be to do less than justice to the precarious nature of his authority. The more apt metaphor would be to compare the fate of Neapolitan Royalty with that of the unfortunate Englishmen who lost their lives in so tragical a manner a few weeks ago upon the Col du Geant, stumbling on, relying on the support that was no firmer than their own footing, and sliding with gradually increasing celerity to the edge of a precipice, over which they were borne by a force which they neither created nor controlled. The moment the false step was made destruction became inevitable; but no one could tell how far they must descend on the treacherous slope before they reached the point where a slide was exchanged for a crushing perpendicular fall.

Never was a dynasty less entitled to the sympathy of its contemporaries or the compassion of posterity than that which has just so ignominously terminated its career. It is not merely of the practice of systematic falsehood and perjury that the dynasty of Naples is arraigned. Great crimes of that nature have been committed ere now, and palliated, if not expiated, by the beneficial use made of a power preserved or attained by such vile arts. The peace of the Roman Empire, the reform of manners, and the glory of a brilliant literary epoch, incline mankind to view with even too much indulgence the cruelty and the treachery by which Augustus triumphed over all rivals, and placed himself at the head of the Republic. But in the case of the tyrants of Naples their power has been as cruelly used as it was foully gained. Their history shows a cowardice in adversity and a cruelty and insolence in prosperity which can only be accounted for by supposing in these Kings a natural affinity for everything that is base and degrading, a disinterested, or if we may so express it, an unselfish pleasure in human suffering. Many men have been found with consciences too weak or with passions too strong to enable them to resist the temptation of committing great crimes when great advantages were to be secured by them. The peculiar infamy of the Bourbons of Naples has been that they persisted in torturing their victims when torture could no longer serve the purpose of example, and when it was as little needed to prevent any further danger from the machinations of men whom the famine, darkness, filth, and seclusion of many years had incapacitated for the duties of active life, and left no other wish than to find some calm and peaceful retirement in which to wear out the little life that the dungeons of their Sovereign had left them. To the Royalty of Naples must further be attributed the infamy, rare in modern times, but occasionally to be met with in the history of Greece and of the Italian Republics, of saying, with as much deliberation and sincerity as the Fallen Angel himself, "Evil, be thou my good." They made their people inexpressibly miserable, not because they knew not how to do better, and mistook their way in the attempt to make them happy, but because the public misery was the end and aim of their government. Their principle literally was, "the greatest misery of the greatest number," and they applied it with the most unshrinking logic. "If our people," they argued, "become wealthy they will become turbulent, therefore be it ours to keep them in perpetual poverty. If they become enlightened they will despise the rule of our priests and detest the government of our police; therefore let us by all means keep them in as much ignorance as possible." The end of government was completely inverted, and we doubt if Hobbs himself would have considered the compact by which he thought all mankind bound themselves to obey an arbitrary and irresponsible power extended to such a domination as this. It was enough to convert Filmer to the doctrines of Bentham or Rosseau, and convince Sancroft or Kerr of the justice of resistance to princes.

Looked at from the side of its intense moral depravity and iniquity, it is very wonderful that this Government should have lasted so long—that it did not perish on the very day which brought to Naples the news of the battle of Solferino. But, when we consider the large naval and military force of which this Government disposed, the suddenness of its fall is equally astonishing. The King of Naples could not find money for the most necessary public works; he was too poor to continue the disinterment of the buried treasures of Pompeii, but for prisons in which to immure the bodies of his subjects, for priests to darken and delude their minds, and for soldiers to overawe and terrify those for whom he could not find cells, fetters, and jailers—in meeting expenses like these every King of Naples has been punctual and even prodigal. Yet the army has given the most signal instance of defection which has occurred in history. It has yielded to a force utterly unable to compete with it, and melted away, apparently with no other wish or ambition than to return to its native villages. The habits of implicit obedience which the military profession inculcates have rendered it almost uniformly the obsequious instrument of tyranny. But what are we to think of a Government which even the army which it pampered was ashamed of defending, and which fell, not from the strength of its assailants, but because nobody could be found vile enough to draw a sword on its behalf. Yet there were in this same Neapolitan army persons of no very tender or refined conscience; whose hands were by no means slow to shed blood; whose sympathies were not strong in favour of a popular movement. There is a peculiar infamy in the murder of General Briganti. He was, it seems, suspected of being a Liberal—at least, this was put forward as the pretext for his slaughter. The troops he commanded, it appears, did not like Liberalism, and, if so, there was before them an excellent opportunity of giving effect to this feeling. Garibaldi was approaching, and with him they might without more dishonour than that which attaches to a soldier who draws his sword in a bad cause have settled the question of liberal or anti-liberal politics. But this decision would have involved exactly that element which a thoroughly trained Neapolitan soldier is generally the most anxious to eliminate—the element of risk. There was a safer way of showing their dislike of a liberal policy, and this was by murdering their General. To this there could be no possible objection. He was one, and they were many. Pertinax himself before the Prætorian Guards was not more utterly helpless, more entirely at the mercy of his assailants. There was, besides, another advantage. By offering up their General to their love of absolutism they were effectually relieved from what otherwise might have seemed the rather pressing necessity of fighting for it. A course combining so many advantages was absolutely irresistible; so the General was murdered with every circumstance of ferocity and barbarity, and his troops, having thus relieved their feeling by this sanguinary protest against Liberalism in the person of Briganti, disbanded themselves at once, and left Liberalism in the person of Garibaldi at liberty to march in triumph to the metropolis. That goal he reached yesterday, to the inexpressible relief of the inhabitants, who naturally expected from the retiring dynasty a bombardment, if not a massacre and general pillage, executed as nearly as possible according to the pattern of the 15th of May, 1848. Tyranny, however, in this instance, had to be humane for lack of instruments audacious enough to execute its cruelty. Retribution would have followed too closely. Even a Neapolitan railway does not consume more than two hours in the journey from La Cava to Naples, and Garibaldi was known to be at La Cava.

What his course will be when master of Naples we forbear to speculate; facts will speedily speak for themselves; but one service we hope he will render to the enlightenment of the human race—towards exploding the grossest and most baneful superstition. We hope he will possess himself of the mixture called the blood of St. Januarius, and cause it to be submitted to a searching chymical analysis, and make the results, whatever they may be, known to the civilised world. It is worthy of the hand which has just emancipated the people from the fetters of temporal oppression to expose one of the grossest and most impudent frauds which even the priesthood of the South of Italy ever practised on the credulity of a semi-barbarous population.

Fashionable Intelligence.

BALMORAL, SEPT. 8.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Churchill and Major Elphinstone, drove to Alt-na-Guisach yesterday, and then rode up Loch-na-Garr.

The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

Her Majesty gave a ball in the evening, and the following had the honour of receiving invitations:—Earl of Fife, Lord Macduff, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld and family, Monsieur and Madame and Miss Van de Weyer, Lady Rolle, Colonel the Hon. A. and Mrs Gordon, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Keith Fraser, Mr. Peel, Lord and Lady John Russell and family, Mr. V. Lister, Sir J. and Lady Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Miss Ross, Dr. and Miss Robertson and Miss Kinloch, Sir Charles Forbes of Ivearnan, Sir William Forbes, Mr. L. Hay, Colonel Hicks, Captain Gibbard, Mr. Maberly, Major and Mrs. Dawson, Miss Seymour, Lieutenant Nightingall and Ensign Drysdale (93rd Highlanders), Sir Charles and Miss Phipps and Mr. Phipps, Captain and Mrs. Sayer.

VICEREGAL COURT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and suite left the Kingsbridge Terminus yesterday, at twelve o'clock, by special train, for Woodstock, the seat of the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe.

The Lady Caroline Lascelles, the Hon. Mrs. Lascelles, and suite, have left the Viceregal Lodge, for Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray.

Dr. Benson has returned to his house, Fitzwilliam-square.

Francis Macdonogh, Esq., Q.C., M.P., has been appointed a magistrate for the county of Sligo.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford has returned to London, after a short visit to Markethill.

Don Francisco Xavier de Isturiz, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Spain, accompanied by Auguste Coute, First Secretary of Legation, and suite, have arrived in Dublin, *en route* for the Lakes of Killarney.

Dr. Kingsley has left Kingstown for his residence, the Valley House, Roscrea.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY RIVERS.—The Dowager Lady Rivers died on Thursday morning. The deceased lady was daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hale Rigby, of Mistley Hall, Essex, and married, February 9, 1808, William Horace, third Lord Rivers, by whom the lamented deceased leaves surviving issue, the present Lord Rivers, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Horace Pitt, and the Hon. Harriet Elizabeth, married to Mr. Charles Dashwood Bruce. Her ladyship was in her 75th year.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS BLAKE.—We regret to announce the death of Sir Francis Blake, which took place at his residence, Twissel Castle, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Monday last, in the 86th year of his age. The deceased was son of the second baronet. The late baronet represented Berwick in Parliament from 1826 to 1834.

DEATH OF MRS. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—Mrs. Lawrence, widow of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, formerly Minister at the Court of St. James', died on the 20th of August, at Boston, United States.

ITALIAN OPERA—THEATRE ROYAL.

The first of the series of operas, looked for so anxiously by the music-loving public, was given on last evening. The opera chosen was "Il Trovatore," certainly Verdi's most popular composition, and one which contains more melody, better contrived concerted pieces, and more dramatic expression than any of his other works. The story being wrought into a regular melodrama, of course gives scope to the composer for the indulgence of his fancy, the change of his themes, and that variety of vocal and orchestral phrase which we find to be one of the defects of this opera; for it wants continuity of thought, and the music of one scene does not become the natural prelude to the other. That sequence of tone, and instrumental and melodial device, which the ear requires for its entire satisfaction, is found to be wanting, and hence the complete effect is fragmentary. The first act is unlike the second, the second unlike the third, and the fourth possesses an intensity of dramatic conception which we are not mistaken in thinking to be very like an inspiration of genius, that leaves the others, however beautiful, very much in shadow. Now, this want of continuity of musical thought, from act to act, we deem to be a serious drawback to the completeness of this fine opera. How differently has Mozart treated the "Don Giovanni." Here is a flow of music that everybody feels comes from the first source, from beginning to end; never ceasing, covered with eternal freshness, almost making the musician's art like the work of spring—bringing forth verdure and flowers—though expected by all who seek them at that time, yet coming, season after season, with a newer and fresher beauty, warming the heart into thankfulness to the Giver of all good. Such are the elevating influences of the highest art. But though we cannot claim these influences for "Il Trovatore," yet it contains so much to be remembered with pleasure, while illustrating a story that we think unfit for music, as to demand frequently large praise from even the most critical pen. All the music given to "Azucena" is full of quiet, quaint, and exceedingly well-adapted *tune*, taking the situations in which it is delivered. The duo with "Manrico," where she dreams of the green vales of her childhood, is peculiarly happy. Then the whole description given by her in the second act is intensely dramatic and vigorous, and adorned with melody. "Manrico" has one *solo*, "Ah si ben mio," which is so lovely as to remind us of Mozart; while the *trio* at the close of the first act, and the *finales* to the second and third, are fraught with grand musical climax. The music sung by "Leonora," from the first *aria*, "Tacea la notte," to the last phrases, where she dies of the poison administered by herself, is, though marred by the spasmodic jerks to which the composer is so partial, very charming and effective. The choruses are vigorous and tuneful, and the orchestration, though at times meagre, is effective; and though wanting sonority, it frequently rises to breadth and grandeur. The whole of the *Miserere* scene is unexceptionally beautiful, and will always cause "Il Trovatore" to be spoken of as the most successful opera of the present day by any living composer. With the cast it had on last evening, it could not fail to be entirely effective. Madame Grisi's "Leonora" is unapproachable by any living artist. Those who have seen others essay the character will not deny this. Even though time has taken some of the charm from her tone and manner, she still holds the place of highest rank on the lyric stage. Her singing is adorned by the purest culture and choicest finish, while the vigor of her dramatic utterance is unimpaired, and her acting is probably more natural, passionate, and truthfully dramatic than in her palmiest days. Signor Mario's "Manrico" is equally unique. He looks the character as no other looks it, and sings the music as no other singer of the present day could sing it. The felicity of his manner, the delicious tone of his voice, the finish of his vocalisation, cannot be forgotten; and though occasionally his voice shows wear and tear, yet there is no such tenor on the stage. His delivery of "Ah si ben mio" was delicious, and "Di quella pira" was full of vigour. Madame Viardot's "Azucena" is one of those realisations that can only arise from genius, replete with the most truthful conception, uttered with a thrilling intensity that none can withstand. Such acting, combined with such singing—singing grand in its strength and beautiful in its simplicity—are rarely the gifts of one person. Signor Graziani was "the Count," singing as well and as fascinatingly as heretofore. Of course, his rendering of "Il balen" was received with enthusiasm. All the other parts were filled by competent artists, to whom we are not able to award individual praise, this notice having already run to such a length. All we shall say, in conclusion, is, that the band and chorus were efficient and effective, and that a finer representation of "Il Trovatore" it has not been our lot to witness. The house was crowded with a delighted and enthusiastic audience.

BUCKLEY'S NEGRO SERENADERS.

It may be a matter of surprise why entertainments of the above description should become so popular and attractive of late, especially as there is little knowledge and sympathy in these countries with the African race. But, in fact, there is much in the true delineation of negro character which cannot fail to excite interest. The African or Negro is a distinctive race of mankind, and has up to the present been socially and politically separated from the Europeans. On the present occasion the entertainments consisted of solos and duets, with instrumental music, which fully sustained the reputation of the company.

The Church.

The Bishop of Kilmore held a confirmation at Kilmore Cathedral, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at which 406 young persons were confirmed.

The Bishop of London will consecrate the new church of All Saints, Kensington Park, on Thursday, November 1st. The Rev. John Light, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, late curate of Ashton-under-Lyne, has been appointed to the incumbency.

Thanks.

From the Committee of the Whitworth Hospital, Drumcondra, for the following subscriptions:—James Gibson, Esq., £1; Samuel Law, Esq., £1; Rev. W. Jameson, £1; W. C. Henderson, Esq., 5s.; R. A. Hyndman, Esq., 5s.; William Simms, Esq., £1; G. M. M'Gusty, Esq., 5s.; Miss Houston, 5s.; Mrs. Alker, 5s.; Miss J. Coddington, 10s.; W. P. Leatham, Esq., 5s.; Messrs. Ross and Murray, 5s.; Oliver Cramer, Esq.; Rev. W. S. Grattan Guinness, £1; Mr. E. Brady, 5s.; Mrs. Keogh, 5s.; Small sums, 14s. 6d.

From the Committee of the Orphan Refuge for £6 8s. 6d., being amount of collection after sermon in Kilternan Church, preached by the Rev. Thomas Tomlinson, on Sunday, the 9th instant, including £1 from John Brennan, Esq., and £1 from E. Brennan, Esq.

From Dr. Benson to D. Pop, for £2 for the City of Dublin Hospital.

Geo. Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, Treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society, to the Rev. the Vice-Provost of Trinity College, for £1, being his annual subscription to the funds of the society.

The Army.

As it has been found impossible to work a double staff of officers—one for what is still called the Indian Army, the other for her Majesty's European regiments—in the Chinese expeditionary force, those officers who held appointments on the former establishment, such as Colonel Hubert Bruce, &c., have returned to India.

The command of the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone will become vacant on the 1st of October by the promotion of Colonel Balders.

The 42nd Highlanders, according to accounts from India, were about to move to Sealkote, relieving her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry.

The 79th Highlanders are ordered to Peshawur.

The 71st Highland Light Infantry move to Umballah.

The 86th Regiment, on arrival in Ireland, will be stationed at Newry, in its native "County Down."

The 93rd Highlanders are reported as likely to change quarters from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Saturday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. Chas. F. Ryder, to the Agamemnon; Dr. John T. B. Torrance, assist.-surg. to the Impregnable, for Plymouth Hospital; John S. Dobbin, acting assist.-surg. to the Victory, for Haslar Hospital; Dr. Thomas.

REVISION COURT.

The Revising Barristers, Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara, sat again yesterday, in the Common Pleas and Exchequer Courts, and proceeded with the rated occupiers' lists. No objection of public interest was raised before either gentleman during the day.

A NOBLE BANKRUPT.—At the Edinburgh Bankruptcy Court on Monday, the day appointed for the examination of Viscount Forth, the trustee (Mr. Balgarnie) produced a letter which he had received from the bankrupt, dated the 1st of September, which stated that he had been unwell, and that, although he had nearly recovered, he could not undertake the journey to Scotland without halting by the way; and that he had not so much money as would enable him to bear the expense. He hoped the trustee would get the Sheriff to grant a commission to take his examination in London or Brighton. All his creditors were now friendly, and although he could procure no means at present, he trusted ere long to be in a position to pay his debts, but that at present he was perfectly unable to get more than served for his own subsistence. The trustee stated that he had every reason to believe that the statements contained in the latter were correct; and that, as it was of importance to have the statutory oath administered to the bankrupt, and his examination taken without further delay, he would present a petition for taking the examination of the bankrupt by commission.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

SARDINIA AND THE PAPAL STATES.

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* publishes a telegram from Turin, stating that on the supposition that Piedmont would decide upon sending a Sardinian *corps d'armee* into the Papal States, the different Powers have addressed energetic representations to Sardinia, declaring that the Pontifical Government had afforded Piedmont no pretext for this rupture. It is not known, says the *Patrie*, whether this attitude of the Powers had modified the resolutions of the Sardinian Government. Up to the latest dates, however, no Sardinian troops had crossed the Roman States.

Some isolated bands not belonging to the regular army had alone entered the States of the Church. The same journal adds, a state of siege has been proclaimed at Ancona.

The King of Naples is still at Gaeta, and it was reported that he would shortly embark for Spain.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDONDERRY, MONDAY.—The Montreal Ocean (ss) North American, from Quebec, on the 1st inst., arrived at Moville at about six p.m., this evening, and after having transferred all her mails, consisting of 30 sacks, on board the tender in waiting, she steamed outwards to Liverpool. Previous to her arrival at Moville, the North American transferred off Portrush her Scotch passengers on board the steamer Thistle from this port, bound for Glasgow.

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The progress of the Prince of Wales continues to be the all-absorbing topic of public interest. His Royal Highness' passage up the Ottowa River is reported to have been very pleasant, in spite of occasional showers. Every village along the banks of the river was decked with flags, and the populations fired salutes and rang bells in his honour. At the mouth of the Galtineans River, two miles below the city of Ottowa, his Royal Highness' boat was met by six steamers dressed with flags and banners, and crowded with passengers. He was also met by the novel sight of a flotilla of 150 bark canoes, manned by 1,200 lumbermen, who closed up in two lines, and escorted his Royal Highness to the city as an aquatic procession. Two thousand people assembled at the landing-place. When his Royal Highness landed the enthusiasm became wonderful. The Mayor then presented an address, but a sudden shower coming on spoiled the effect of the ceremony. The Prince entered town in a close carriage escorted by volunteer cavalry. The streets were prettily decorated and beautiful arches erected. To-day (Saturday) his Royal Highness laid the corner stone of the new Parliament buildings of Ottowa; weather fine; immense crowd present.

THE PRINCE AND NELSON'S SIGNAL-MIDSHIPMAN.—Amongst the gentlemen presented to his Royal Highness at Montreal was Mr. John Fenton, formerly lieutenant in the Navy, and signal-midshipman on board Nelson's flagship at the battle of Trafalgar, who had been deprived of his rank by court-martial for the loss of a frigate in the West Indies, in 1809. The particulars of his case were laid before the Prince, who informed Mr. Fulton that his rank was restored.

The North American passed the steamship Palestine on the 3rd instant, bound west.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 1.—Large sales in flour during the week, at 5.50 to 5.70. No. 1 superfine closed firm, at 5.75. 80 is procured for the end of September. Wheat in good demand, at 1.29 to 1.95 for Chicago. No. 1 spring holders asking 1.26 to 1.28. Milwaukie club held at 1.30. Other grains firm, and held dearer, without sales. Ashes steady—5.60 to 5.70 for pots; 5.65 for pearls. Receipts moderate.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

Emms and Mullins were brought up at the Thames Police-court yesterday, charged with the murder of Mrs. Emsley. The police gave evidence as to Mullins' offer to give information respecting the murder, and of his having pointed out the spot where articles belonging to the murdered woman were found. One of the detectives proved that the shoes which Mullins wore were tied with string of the same kind as that which had been used in securing the articles which had been discovered belonging to Mrs. Emsley. In the room occupied by Mullins there was also found a piece of tape resembling that in which the discovered parcel was tied. Emms declared that he was the victim of foul conspiracy on the part of Mullins. Much sympathy was evinced for Emms. The prisoner Mullins is a tall, determined-looking Irishman of about fifty. He occupied lodgings at Bethnal-green and Chelsea. Both prisoners were remanded to Tuesday, 18th inst.

THE HARVEST AND THE CORN MARKET.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS OF MONDAY EVENING.)

Another week's fine weather has done wonders for the corn. The process of ripening has gone at a rapid rate, and much grain now stands in stacks in the fields, with every prospect of its being gathered in in moderate condition. More haste, however, than was desirable has already been evinced in bringing the new wheat to market, the condition being mostly too bad for milling purposes, with weight varying from 50 lbs. and less per bushel to 63 lbs.; but this last weight is rare.

As a whole, the crop seems likely to turn out much better than was expected, and this is the case with other grain; but no improvement can be reported as to the state of potatoes either in this country or abroad.

It is well that foreign imports of wheat have lately been liberal, as the stock of old English is much below the required quantity for mixing, and as both the yield as well as the quality is likely to be under an average, there must be a continuous demand nevertheless. Should the new produce be forced on markets, a temporary depression is very probable. Already the beneficial change and the appearance of new samples have produced a lower range of prices through the country, say about 3s to 4s per quarter on the average, with difficult sales, and whether the decline will be dropped or increased, will be determined by the weather.

Similar effects have been produced through France, Belgium, Holland, and the Baltic, but the more distant markets have not yet been influenced, the admission of corn duty free into French ports still showing its effects in Odessa or the Danube, and some other localities, but the re-action of these places must be expected.

Large imports are on their way from the United States, but a heavy fall in this country would speedily check exports thence, as prices there have kept a moderate range, and last advices not a good advance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to a Berlin letter the Prince Regent intends conferring on Queen Victoria the nominal command of the new second regiment of dragoons of the Guard, and also the order of the Black Eagle. The cholera has appeared at Barcelona.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Yorkshire Handicap—5 to 1 agst Chere Ami (taken); 9 to 1 agst Gladiolus (taken); 100 to 7 agst Moorhen (taken); 100 to 7 agst Miss Digby (taken); 100 to 7 agst Bogie Hill (taken); 16 to 1 agst Adam Bede (taken); 20 to 1 agst Conscript (offered); 20 to 1 agst Comforter (taken); 20 to 1 agst Hepatica (taken).

St. Leger—7 to 2 agst Thormanby (taken and offered); 4 to 1 agst Sabreur (taken); 9 to 2 agst Wizard (offered); 8 to 1 agst St Alban's (taken); 9 to 1 agst Umpire (offered, take 10 to 1); 14 to 1 agst Sweetsauce (taken; 100 to 3 agst Wallace (taken and offered); 100 to 3 agst Buccanier (taken); 100 to 3 agst High Treason (taken); 500 to 1 agst Winton (taken).

Champagne Stakes—5 to 1 agst Parasite (taken); 5 to 1 agst Lady Louisa (taken); 6 to 1 agst Knight of Thistle (taken); 6 to 1 agst Prudence (taken); 8 to 1 agst Kettle Drum (taken and offered).

PEDESTRIANISM—TRINITY COLLEGE.—A match was decided in the College Park between two well-known pedestrians, R. B. Richards, Esq., and Lieutenant Pearce, 76th Regiment. The distance was 125 yards, for £10 a side. We noticed a great many of the military there who backed their man, but Mr. Richards won after a very well-contested race. Betting 2 to 1 against Mr. Richards. We hear that this day week these gentlemen will meet at the Rotundo Gardens where they may have another opportunity of trying their merits.

INQUEST.—Dr. White held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man, named Michael Ledwidge, aged 46 years, living at No. 9, Patrick's-close North.—Margaret Ledwidge deposed that she found deceased on the floor, quite dead, at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning; witness knew that he was subject to fits, and she saw him in a fit about a fortnight ago.—Surgeon Porter deposed that he knew the deceased, and that he complained of being subject to epilepsy; found no marks of violence on the body; believes that death resulted from congestion of the brain.—Verdict accordingly.

THE NATIONAL BOARD AND THE PRESBYTERIANS.—BELFAST, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.—I have been speaking with many in Belfast on the above subject, and the universal feeling is that the board have been handing over every thing to the Ultramontanes for the last few years. In fact, most of the Protestant Commissioners have lost the confidence of their party, by the late truckling system which has been pursued. One spirit seems to prevail amongst all classes, that "No Protestant need apply." It is said that the Church teachers have tenfold more grounds for complaint than the Presbyterians. It is hoped that out of the present movement of the "Belfast Presbytery" much good will arise, if not the overthrow of the system, at least impartial administration, and promotion arising from the abilities of the parties, instead of from their Ultramontanism, which alone is at present the order of the day.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE CROPS ABOUT BELFAST.—BELFAST, SEPT. 9.—I was in company with many respectable farmers yesterday from the counties of Tyrone, Antrim, and Down. The result of my inquiries has led me to conclude that the potato crop is much inferior, in the above-named localities, than it has been for many years. On the other hand, I am assured that grain crops are promising very favourably, and, on the whole, better than the average. From looking at the wheat, in [illegible] down from Dublin to Belfast, much of which is already cut down, I consider that it is very good, and I see appearance of a plentiful harvest, especially since the present fine weather has providentially set in.—*From a Correspondent.*

SOLICITORSHIP TO THE DUNDALK HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. Patrick James Byrne, Solicitor, and Clerk of the Crown, having been proposed by Samuel Jackson Turner, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Board, and seconded by Major the Hon. A. G. [illegible] Jocelyn, has been appointed Solicitor to the Dundalk Harbour Commissioners, vice Macneill. Ten of the Commissioners were in favour of Mr. Byrne's appointment, and three voted for his opponent.—*Newry Telegraph.*

THE NEW ULSTER BANK.—The internal arrangements of this beautiful building have been so far completed as to enable the directors to announce that the ensuing annual meeting of the proprietors of stock will be held in the new and handsome offices of the Bank on the last Thursday of the present month. It will, no doubt, be also gratifying to the proprietors to learn that, on this occasion, the directors will recommend that a dividend of 1 per cent. more than that paid last year—viz., 10 per cent.—be declared.—*Belfast Morning News.*

DOWNPATRICK AND NEWRY RAILWAY.—The sub-committees have commenced their canvass, and we are happy to learn with considerable success. The landed proprietors are coming out very well on the present occasion, and it is right that they should do so, inasmuch as their properties along the line, and at either terminus, must be largely improved by the facilities invariably given for the conveyance of agricultural produce to the best markets.—*Downpatrick Recorder.*

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.—The remaining works on this line are now rapidly approaching completion. It has been officially notified that the portion from Dunkettle to Tivoli is to be opened on next Monday week, which will bring the line to within one mile and a half of the city and of its entire completion. From Tivoli to the Tunnel of the Great Southern and Western Railway the trains will be trammed. Between those two points a line of rails is now being laid down for the purpose of enabling this to be done. On the arrival of the train at Dunkettle, or the getting in of the passengers at the tunnel, six horses will be attached, and the distance along the trams gone over in a very brief period. The time taken in the transit is fixed for a quarter of an hour, and when this arrangement is in operation the entire distance from Cork to Youghal will be performed in an hour and a quarter. It is not yet announced that the tramming can begin on the same day as that of the opening to Dunkettle, but if not commenced then it will be in a very short time afterwards, as every arrangement for so doing is nearly made, and nothing that can have the effect of retarding it is apprehended. The station at Tivoli is all but erected, and it will be entirely so by the day of opening. The telegraph poles and wires, too, are nearly up. At the Cork side of Dunkettle a large number are now standing, and a couple of days will see them all in their places, so that the steam horse and the electric flash can both begin their work at the same time. Brief as is the period which from Monday week will be consumed in getting to Youghal or Cork from either of those places, and great as are the facilities for doing so, but a very few months will elapse when this will be easier still. By the beginning of the coming year, now not four months from us, the whole line will be ready for opening, and then the space of a single hour, will enable the journey to be done. It is not very long since but faint hopes were entertained of a railway running between Cork and Youghal during this decade or the next, and only too many people said that such a thing would not be seen at any time. But they are disappointed—it is to be hoped agreeably so. Capital and enterprise, aided by unwearied devotion and unsurpassed skill, have effected more even than the most sanguine could have expected in the time, and have opened up to easy intercourse a rich and fertile district which had for so long been for the most part a sealed book. Those engaged in the promotion of the scheme, prominent amongst whom may be named Mr. Butt, Sir Cusack Roney, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Chambers, were singularly fortunate in having at their disposal an engineer like Mr. Edwards, whose great professional skill was and is only equalled by his zeal for the advancement of the line. Let any one look at what has been effected, and the short period it has been effected in, and the truth must be confessed that little short of wonders has under his active guidance been achieved.—*Constitution.*

CORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this society, presided over by Lord Bandon, took place on Saturday. The only other members who attended were—Dr. Cla[illegible]ey, Professor Murphy, and Messrs. Wm. R. Meade, Thos. [illegible] Garde, Daniel Cunningham, J. Wilkinson, and Richard [illegible] Roberts. On account of the smallness of the assembly, it was deemed advisable to adjourn for a fortnight, when the committee of the late Agricultural Show would be prepared to produce their balance sheet, and receive instructions from the meeting as to how the balance on hands, after paying all expenses, would be applied. The chairman thought that the votes of thanks which they intended to pass to the several gentlemen who exerted themselves in the movement, and whose activity contributed so largely to the success of the undertaking, would come better from a large meeting, such as they hoped to have in a fortnight. The secretary stated that the amount in bank to the credit of the Agricultural Society was £287 3s 10d. The balance left by the show will, it is thought, be still more. Mr. Meade said that the cup which had been twice won by Mr. Welstead had not, after a lapse of two years, been given to him, nor could it, until a balance of £9 10s, due on it to Mr. Hawksworth, was liquidated. There were some subscriptions which could, perhaps, yet be got in that would reduce the amount. Professor Murphy thought they ought to pay the balance out of the society's funds, and present the cup to the gentleman entitled to it. Nothing, however, was done in the matter. The chairman thought it would be well that the secretary should write to the Secretary of the Board of Works for plans for labourers' cottages, and the secretary undertook to carry out the suggestion.—*Cork Daily Herald.*

BELFAST CHANCERY SUIT.—It is reported that Mr. Cardwell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has intimated his desire that a meeting of the arbitrators, the umpire, and all the parties involved in this suit, should be held in Dublin on an early day, for the purpose of considering the terms of settlement. The precise day for holding the meeting has not yet been fixed upon.

THE BISHOP OF DOWN AND THE REV. DR. MILLER.—In compliance with letters of request from the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore to his Grace the Lord Primate, citations have been served upon the Rev. Dr. Miller and the Rev. Mr. Potter to appear in the Metropolitan Court, at Armagh, on Tuesday the 11th instant, before the Rev. Alexander Irwin, surrogate, to answer the charges of the bishop touching the late inhibition. The preliminary proceedings will take place in Armagh, after which the case will be argued in Dublin before Dr. Radcliffe, the vicar-general. The case is a peculiar one, on which an educated public opinion may fairly be called upon to decide. Those who are best informed on matters ecclesiastical think that the Bishop of Down has more than once claimed too much authority over beneficed clergymen. His first aggression of their rights was his claiming the power to forbid the clergy of his diocese to invite strange clergymen to give them assistance without special permission from him. He also claimed to have the power of arbitrarily requiring an incumbent to nominate a curate. In both these instances he found out that his claim was unfounded. The public have not yet forgotten his arbitrary inhibition of that great and good man, the Rev. Dr. O'Sullivan, to preach in behalf of the Church Education Society, simply because he (the bishop) could not coincide with the views of its adherents. And in the present case of Mr. Potter, public opinion is clearly against his lordship. There may be doubts as to whether the bishop had not the power to inhibit a clergyman who did not belong to his diocese from preaching, under any circumstances, within his diocese, but there can scarcely be a doubt that in the undue exercise of his authority he acted unwisely for the interests of the Church, and in a manner calculated to bring down upon him the odium of the Protestant community. The case will soon come formally before the public, and the interpreters of ecclesiastical law will be called upon to decide. Dr. Miller and Mr. Potter have the undivided sympathy of both the clergy and laity here, and but one opinion is entertained as to the result.—*Armagh Gazette.*

STABBING AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Another case of the use of the knife, with almost fatal effect, occurred on Sunday morning, in Hudson's-entry. A woman, named Anne Clarke, in a state of frenzy, arising from drink, seized a knife, and stabbed a man named George Hall in the region of the heart, and also indicted a wound on the leg of Elizabeth M'Guigan, a resident in the same locality. The stab received by Hall was of a most dangerous kind, and the medical gentleman who saw him first after the occurrence, gave it as his opinion that if the wound had been a very little nearer the heart, it must have produced death. When Clarke was brought to the station-office, she attempted to strangle herself with a piece torn from her petticoat, but one of the officers noticed it in time to save her life. She was foaming at the mouth, and much exhausted when the constable interposed.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

A NEW USE FOR MACHINERY.—A machine for breaking stones for road macadamising has been invented and patented by the Messrs. Reidy, of Cork, and on trial it was found that it does its work in a most satisfactory manner, breaking eighty tons per day, at a cost of 4d. per ton. It is worked by a six-horse portable steam-machine.

A memorial window is about to be erected in the Limerick Cathedral to the memory of the late Archdeacon Maunsell, a benevolent contributor to the charities of Limerick and a kind and liberal friend to the poor. The west window over the entrance door would admirably suit this design, and not be a bit too large to perpetuate the memory of this truly good man.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK AND LIMERICK AND ENNIS RAILWAY COMPANIES.—There is every probability of an arrangement being made before next winter by which the former companies will pass into the hands of the Great Southern and Western Company, on most favourable conditions to the smaller lines. The shareholders may be assured that no arrangement will be made by Mr. Malcolmson, the high-minded and intelligent chairman of the Waterford Company, which will not make the most cautious provision for the advantage of the ports, both of Waterford and Limerick. This report will publicly be contradicted, but time will tell whether we are correct or not.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE WEATHER IN LIMERICK.—With much satisfaction we record that a continuance of delightful summer weather has dispelled the fears which hitherto existed as to the safety of the crops, which, thank Providence, are being laid prostrate with rapidity in every direction. During the week hundreds of farm labourers were employed saving the harvest, which, it is now pronounced will yield an average crop.—*Ibid.*

CASTLETOWN BEREHAVEN HARBOUR REGATTA.—The above races are fixed to come off on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th of September. The committee are actively engaged in collecting subscriptions and taking such other steps as will ensure good sport. Lord Castlerosse, the Earl of Bantry, Lord Charles Clinton, and Henry L. Puxly, Esq. Dunboy Castle, have generously headed the list of subscribers, and it is expected that the other gentlemen connected with Berehaven will follow the good example. The Kerrymen who have been so often beaten at Blackwater by Berehaven crews will now have an opportunity of retrieving their [illegible] glory in the waters of Bantry Bay.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

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A RUINOUS MISTAKE.—A correspondent, writing from Abbeyfeale, sends us the following, which we place before our readers for what it is worth:—A gentleman residing not a hundred miles from this town was engaged, about four months since, to a young lady of respectable position, good looks, and fine accomplishments. Matters sped rapidly, and a few days ago the gentleman in the exuberance of his affection, had actually the courage to name the day. Although it is generally understood in middle-class society that the schoolmaster is abroad, "the happy man" is rather deficient in the mysteries of orthography, and in mentioning the day by letter to the lady's family he spelled Thursday without an "h" making it Tursday—with the additional misfortune that on account of his forming his "r's" like "e's" it was read for "Tuesday." Tuesday came; the bride, all book-muslin and tears, awaited the arrival of her lord; papa had judiciously provided himself with an ample quantity of handkerchief; and mamma summoned up all her fortitude to support her in the approaching bereavement. Tuesday came; but, alas! it brought no bridegroom; and the sun descended on the unimmolated sacrifice. The family resolved to lean on their pride and ask no explanation. But Thursday came, and with it the accomplished bridegroom. He presented himself at the house, where he was indignantly met by the lady's father, who overwhelmed him with reproaches, and desired him to quit the premises. The miserable man bowed and complied with the domestic ukase. When I last heard of him he, strange to say, was doing well and had a fair appetite. I cannot say as much for the lady. The most indignant persons concerned, on the whole, are the fiddler and piper, who have been tricked out of a profitable engagement, and who heartily wished bad —— to the gentleman's schoolmaster.—*Limerick Examiner.*

ANGLING IN THE THAMES.—Up to the present time the fishing season on the Thames has been decidedly discouraging. Owing to the constant succession of floods which have filled the river and deluged it with food swept from the various tributary streams and rivulets, the fish have been literally so gorged with food that they have had no occasion to pay much attention to the sportsman's lines. In May the season opened well for trout fishing, and several fine fish were caught and many more hooked and lost, while the fly was plied with very encouraging effect, one gentleman having secured no less than eight fish in a short time, ranging from 1lb. to 4lb. From Weybridge to Kingston more fine trout were seen feeding in the short period of fine weather which we had than have been seen for years. But the heavy rains which most unusually and unexpectedly came upon us put an end to the trout fishing, which from that time to the present has not been renewed. Early in August a few moderate takes of barbel were made, but nothing at all approaching the average of that season during former years. The jack came to hook about that time also pretty favourably, the [illegible] deep below Kingston justifying the anticipations [illegible] have always had of it in that respect. Roach and dace have hitherto fought very shy of the ground bait; bream have scarcely been heard of at all, while even the little gudgeon, which abounds to profusion beyond what [illegible] have ever before seen, has steadily refused to answer the rake.—*The Field.*

TURF GOSSIP.—The Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse, has communicated to the Ranger that, in accordance with the wishes of the Turf Club, he is about to revise the weights for the Queen's Plates, as at present scale the old horses have been quite shut out by the heavy imposts they have had to carry for several years past, an error which arose when heats were run for, and which are now happily done away with. If, in addition to the above change, the courses on which her Majesty's Plates are run on were likewise altered, so as to have them competed for within view of the stand—such as the Peel Course—and which could easily be carried into effect, it would be the means of affording great gratification to the numerous spectators who visit the Curragh to see the public money run for. Owners and breeders of race horses have expressed a wish that all her Majesty's Plates should be thrown open for horses of all ages. An application has been made to the Ranger by Dr. Barter to endeavour to obtain leave from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to establish Turkish Baths at the Curragh, which, if granted, he will undertake to erect baths for horses and cattle, the beneficial effects of which would enable infirm horses to be trained with greater facility, and with less expense of wear and tear of legs than formerly.

THE ROAD MURDER.—We have received the following from a correspondent at Frome, dated Sunday evening:—"The refusal of the Home Secretary to grant a special commission to investigate this case has elicited from Mr. Kent a reply, the substance of which we are enabled to publish. Although Mr. Kent declines to assist in the private, and, he thinks, unauthorised, investigation now being pursued by Mr. Slack of Bath, he expresses himself most anxious to give every facility to a public and official inquiry. From the reply it appears that Mr. Kent had requested an interview with the Home Secretary in reference to the murder of his child; but this Sir George Lewis had declined, and at the refusal to grant a special commission to investigate the case Mr. Kent expresses his extreme regret. If the difficulty, Mr. Kent states, arises from the usual practice of asking for and receiving indemnity by witnesses, on the part of himself and family he begs at once to remove that objection; for not only would they not claim any such indemnity, but would repudiate it; and Mr. Kent hopes that after this information Sir George Lewis will think fit to reconsider his determination. With regard to the objection that a special commission is almost illegal, Mr. Kent offers to meet it also by submitting to a voluntary examination of himself and household by the chairman of the Wilts Quarter Sessions, or any other official whom Sir G. Lewis may nominate. The letter concludes with a reference to the request which Mr. Slack, the solicitor at Bath, who is now engaged in investigating the case, had addressed to Mr. Kent, to attend at his office for the purpose of a private examination, his refusal to comply with which Mr. Kent hopes will not be construed as any objection on his part to be publicly examined.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—A vacancy has occurred in the military department at the Royal Hospital at Greenwich for a Commander R.N., salary £300, with allowances, stores, &c.; in consequence of the demise of that gallant and distinguished Trafalgar veteran, Commander Edward William Garrett. This vacancy will, however, remain in abeyance, like those caused by the deaths of Lieutenant Wylde and Mr. Elliot, until a decision has been arrived at in reference to the suggestions made by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the Hospital.

AN EX-PRIZE-FIGHTER PREACHING.—The *Glasgow Herald*, describing the religious services on Glasgow green, says:—"The work at the west platform was commenced by Richard Weaver, the converted prize-fighter. He commenced by singing a hymn in a strong [illegible] voice. The other speakers had been allowed a quarter of an hour each, the expiry of their time being notified by the striking of a table-bell; but Mr. Weaver was allowed three quarters of an hour; and, indeed, he intimated that the bell need not be struck to stop

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MELANCHOLY DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Sunday evening, James M'Clean, an engine-driver in York-street mill, Belfast, while at Thomson's Bank, in company with a soldier and a man named Henry G'Ginn—all three being under the influence of drink—made a bet with the other, that he would swim across the channel to the Queen's Island and back. He undressed to do so; having gone in and swam about half way over he returned, and on reaching within about twenty yards of the shore he sank and was drowned. About six o'clock, Chief-Constable Dunlop, with others, having searched with life-hooks, found the body, but, not being able to raise it up without disfiguring it, a young man named John M'Cann dived and brought the body to the surface, when it was taken to the General Hospital. The deceased has left a wife and five children to lament their loss.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE KILLARNEY RACES.—The Killarney Races, originated in 1826, and continued, save the interruption of the "bad times," and the depression of the best friend Killarney ever saw—the late John O'Connell of Grena, till 1857—attracted the largest concourse of fashionables of any race meeting in Ireland, not excepting the Curragh. But it was not the quality of the sport that caused this attraction, but the splendid scenery which the course brought under view. Still, with the many inducements and endearments, the sport was discontinued in that year of 1857, and a balance of the race fund, amounting to a sum of £87, was lodged to the credit of two of the principal stewards, J. Morrogh Bernard, and Maurice James O'Connell, Esqrs. It appears, then, that it was not from lack of funds that Killarney was deprived of a sport which caused a large annual expenditure in a locality largely miserable. It is said that certain "moralists" have impressed on certain supporters of the old committee the "immorality" of racing, and, that they may not be abettors of immorality, have withdrawn their sanction from it. I am not about to enter into the question of the morality of racing, but, if that is the cause of the discontinuance of these races, Killarney is the last place that a question of morality should be raised in. Disregarding, or disbelieving the cause, the "inhabitants," as may be seen by the *Constitution* of Tuesday, have taken on themselves the task, trouble, and responsibility of resuscitating this sport, and have met with marked success through their committee, from their fellow-townsmen and neighbours. Very encouraging subscriptions have been received up to this day (Friday); and more, one of the trustees, in whose name the balance of the old fund is lodged, has written to the chairman, David O'Sullivan, Esq., in reply to an official communication, "that he would act as one of the stewards with pleasure, but that he is leaving the country with his family, and that he can see no objection to the money in bank being handed over to the new directors." This gentleman is Morrough Bernard, Esq., and it is to be hoped that the other responsible trustee will also see no objection to the adoption of Mr. Bernard's view. Indeed, if he does, it is to deny the existence, or at least, the prospect, of very deep distress among the poor inhabitants of a town who are, from their avocations, necessarily, half the year unemployed, and to alleviate which this project is set on foot. Or it must be from a distrust of the committee, composed of the most respectable and honourable working men, that this or any other town of its pretensions could produce. These men, as "working men," have undertaken to conduct the business, and, as a matter requiring business habits and integrity, they are as well able to forward it as men in higher positions. A great deal may be deduced from this move: whether it succeeds—which is most likely—or not, it is an effort of independence, and, as such, is closely watched.—*Cork Constitution.*

A RUINOUS MISTAKE.—A correspondent, writing from Abbeyfeale, sends us the following, which we place before our readers for what it is worth:—A gentleman residing not a hundred miles from this town was engaged, about four months since, to a young lady of respectable position, good looks, and fine accomplishments. Matters sped rapidly, and a few days ago the gentleman, in the exuberance of his affection, had actually the courage to name the day. Although it is generally understood in middle-class society that the schoolmaster is abroad, "the happy man" is rather deficient in the mysteries of orthography, and in mentioning the day by letter to the lady's family he spelled Thursday without an "h" making it Tuesday—with the additional misfortune that on account of his forming his "r's" like "e's" it was read for "Tuesday." Tuesday came; the bride, all book-muslin and tears, awaited the arrival of her lord; papa had judiciously provided himself with an ample quantity of handkerchief; and mamma summoned up all her fortitude to support her in the approaching bereavement. Tuesday came; but, alas! it brought no bridegroom; and the sun descended on an unimmolated sacrifice. The family resolved to lean on their pride and ask no explanation. But Thursday came, and with it the accomplished bridegroom. He presented himself at the house, where he was indignantly met by the lady's father, who overwhelmed him with reproaches, and desired him to quit the premises. The miserable man bowed and complied with the domestic ukase. When I last heard of him he, strange to say, was doing well and had a fair appetite. I cannot say as much for the lady. The most indignant persons concerned, on the whole, are the fiddler and piper, who have been tricked out of a profitable engagement, and who heartily wished bad —— to the gentleman's schoolmaster.—*Limerick Examiner.*

ANGLING IN THE THAMES.—Up to the present time the fishing season on the Thames has been decidedly discouraging. Owing to the constant succession of floods, which have filled the river and deluged it with food swept from the various tributary streams and rivulets, the fish have been literally so gorged with food that they have had no occasion to pay much attention to the sportsman's lines. In May the season opened well for trout fishing, and several fine fish were caught and many more hooked and lost, while the fly was plied with very encouraging effect, one gentleman having secured no less than eight fish in a short time, ranging from 1lb. to 4lb. From Weybridge to Kingston more fine trout were seen feeding in the short period of fine weather which we had than have been seen for years. But the heavy rains which most unusually and unexpectedly came upon us put an end to the trout fishing, which from that time to the present has not been renewed. Early in August a few moderate takes of barbel were made, but nothing at all approaching the average at that season during former years. The jack came to hook about that time also pretty favourably, the new step below Kingston justifying the anticipations we have always had of it in that respect. Roach and dace have hitherto fought very shy of the ground bait; bream have scarcely been heard of at all, while even the little gudgeon, which abounds to profusion beyond what we have ever before seen, has steadily refused to answer to the rake.—*The Field.*

TURF GOSSIP.—The Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse, has communicated to the Ranger that, in accordance with the wishes of the Turf Club, he is about to revise the weights for the Queen's Plates, as at the present scale the old horses have been quite shut out by the heavy imposts they have had to carry for several years past, an error which arose when heats were run for, and which are now happily done away with. If, in addition to the above change, the courses on which her Majesty's Plates are run on were likewise altered, so as to have them competed for within view of the stand—such as the Peel Course—and which could easily be carried into effect, it would be the means of affording great gratification to the numerous spectators who visit the Curragh to see the public money run for. Owners and breeders of race horses have expressed a wish that all her Majesty's Plates should be thrown open for horses of all ages. An application has been made to the Ranger by Dr. Barter to endeavour to obtain leave from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to establish Turkish Baths at the Curragh, which, if granted, he will undertake to erect baths for horses and cattle, the beneficial effects of which would enable infirm horses to be trained with greater facility, and with less expense of wear and tear of legs than formerly.

THE ROAD MURDER.—We have received the following from a correspondent at Frome, dated Sunday evening:—"The refusal of the Home Secretary to grant a special commission to investigate this case has elicited from Mr. Kent a reply, the substance of which we are enabled to publish. Although Mr. Kent declines to assist in the private, and, he thinks, unauthorised, investigation now being pursued by Mr. Slack at Bath, he expresses himself most anxious to give every facility to a public and official inquiry. From his reply it appears that Mr. Kent had requested an interview with the Home Secretary in reference to the murder of his child; but this Sir George Lewis had declined, and at the refusal to grant a special commission to investigate the case Mr. Kent expresses his extreme regret. The difficulty, Mr. Kent states, arises from the usual practice of asking for and receiving indemnity by the witnesses, on the part of himself and family he begs at once to remove that objection; for not only would they not claim any such indemnity, but would repudiate it; and Mr. Kent hopes that after this information Sir George Lewis will think fit to reconsider his determination. With regard to the objection that a special commission is almost illegal, Mr. Kent offers to meet that by submitting to a voluntary examination of himself and household by the chairman of the Wilts Quarter Sessions, or any other official whom Sir G. Lewis might nominate. The letter concludes with a reference to the request which Mr. Slack, the solicitor at Bath, who is now engaged in investigating the case, had addressed to Mr. Kent, to attend at his office for the purpose of a private examination, his refusal to comply with which Mr. Kent hopes will not be construed as any objection on his part to be publicly examined.

GREENWICH HOSP[ITAL]. A vacancy has occurred in the military department at the Royal Hospital at Greenwich for a Commander R.N., salary £300, with apartments, stores, &c.; in consequence of the demise of that gallant and distinguished Trafalgar veteran, Commander Edward William Garrett. This vacancy will, however, remain in abeyance, like those caused by the deaths of Lieutenant Wylde and Mr. Elliot, until some decision has been arrived at in reference to the suggestions made by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the Hospital.

AN EX-PRIZE-FIGHTER PREACHING.—The *Glasgow Herald*, describing the religious services on Glasgow-green, says:—"The work at the west platform was commenced by Richard Weaver, the converted prize-fighter. He commenced by singing a hymn in a strong, firm voice. The other speakers had been allowed a quarter of an hour each, the expiry of their time being notified by the striking of a table-bell; but Mr. Weaver was allowed three quarters of an hour; and, indeed, he had intimated that the bell need not be struck to stop him, as he would be silent for no man so long as he felt that the Lord was calling on him to speak. The impetuosity of Weaver alike in matter and manner is very remarkable. He is still a young man, apparently in rough, robust health; contrasting in that respect, in a very marked way, with the lady-like physique of Mr. Radcliffe. He confessed that he had no education, his college having been a coal-pit, but he claimed to have the highest knowledge that a man could have. He reminded his hearers that there were two kinds of sinners—the washed and the unwashed; and he claimed to be one of the washed, made happy through the blood of the Lamb. He pointed at the effects of sin, and described some of its developments, alluding specially to the "hell fire and slaughter shops" of Glasgow, meaning, we presume, public-houses; and in language of terrible vividness he pointed at the danger of sinners—"one stride more, and, instead of the arms of a loving Saviour, you fall into hell fire."

DIFFICULTIES OF A SOCIAL EVIL REFORMER.—We learn from the *Scotsman* that for some time past a number of city missionaries have been engaged in midnight tract distribution in Edinburgh, their plan of operations being to walk about the localities in which houses of questionable repute are situated, up till an early hour in the morning, giving religious tracts and advice to those whom they may chance to see entering or emerging from such establishments. Of course, the reception given to these midnight counsellors is not in all cases the most courteous, and they do not all seem to be inclined to submit with patience to the rebuffs to which such a work must necessarily expose them. At the police court, the other day, a missionary, named Watson, charged two women with behaving in a disorderly manner, and using opprobrious epithets towards him at an early hour on Wednesday morning, outside their own house, in North St. David-street. Mr. Watson had taken up his position in that locality, for the carrying out of his mission, and had accosted the girls and offered them a tract. A young man who was in their company accepted three tracts from Mr Watson, and gave one to each of the accused, and the third to another girl who was close by. This last-mentioned girl made some remark in reference to her acquaintance with Mr. Watson, which, however, was proved to be false, upon which the prisoners began to abuse the missionary, who called in the assistance of a policeman. The policeman, however, could do nothing in the matter, upon which Mr. Watson lodged a private complaint. Mr. Bell, for the accused, said that, without giving any opinion as to the motives by which Mr Watson was actuated, he held that if any offence deserving the punishment of the court had been committed by the prisoners, Mr. Watson had rendered himself liable to such abuse by the position in which he had placed himself. The presiding judge, Bailie Blackadder, found the charge fully proven, and sentenced each of the girls to pay a fine of 20s., or to suffer 20 days' imprisonment. The fines were paid.

A THIEF'S CONSCIENCE.—About 18 months ago, Mr Haynes, cowkeeper, residing at Balham-hill, had his house broken into, and his cash-box, containing £27 was stolen. The police were communicated with, but no trace of the robbery was ever discovered. Last week a small wooden box, addressed to Mr. Haynes, was left at his house, and on his opening it he was surprised to find that it contained 20 sovereigns, each sovereign being wrapped up in a small piece of paper. There is no doubt that the money returned is part of the £27 stolen.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.—A number of young men who are employed at the General Post-office as auxiliaries in carrying out the business of the office, on Friday waited upon Sir R. W. Carden, at the Mansion House, in order to make a statement of what they alleged to be a great grievance to which they had been subjected by the authorities of the General Post-office. One of the party, who spoke for the rest, said that they had all originally been employed as auxiliary letter carriers in different parts of the country, for which they were paid ten shillings per week, but had the privilege of employing their leisure time at their respective trades. About three months back they had been induced to come to London to be employed as auxiliaries at the General Post-office, upon the express understanding that they were to be paid sixteen shillings per week, and that as vacancies occurred they should be placed upon the regular staff of the establishment. For these wages they had to be at the Post-office every morning at five o'clock, and were engaged for four hours; and again in the evening for a longer period, and they received 6s per week for the morning duty, and 10s for the evening. Yesterday morning, without any previous notice, they were told that they would not be paid 16s a week any longer, but that next week they would not be required to perform the morning duty, and would only be paid 10s a week. Most of them were young married men, and it was impossible for them to subsist upon 10s a week, and they therefore thought they were justified in making the matter public, or that the worthy alderman might suggest some step that would induce the Post-office authorities to rescind the resolution they had come to to reduce the men's wages to so large an extent. A gentleman who attended from the Post-office handed to Sir R. Carden the regulations under which the auxiliaries, as they were termed, were employed by the Post-office. One of them was that the party should be able to read, be five feet six inches high, and should also be able to cast up figures, and the salary was expressly stated to be 10s per week. The men all declared that they never saw this regulation, and it had been issued since they were appointed. The gentleman said he was not aware that any promise had ever been made to these men that they were to have 16s. a week. They might have been paid that amount, but it was for additional services that were now discontinued. Sir R. Carden—Then it is true, as they say, that they have hitherto been in the receipt of 16s. per week, and it is now proposed suddenly to reduce that amount to 10s. The gentleman did not dispute the fact, and stated, in answer to a question put to him by Sir R. Carden, that there were at the present time no less than 300 applications for the office of auxiliary. The Post-office officials promised that the matter should be laid before the Postmaster-General, and the parties then left the court, after thanking the worthy alderman for the attention he had paid to their complaint.—*Globe.*

BAKEHOUSES AND BREAD.—Three years ago I caused an analysis to be made of 14 specimens of bread purchased from shops of all classes in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square. Both before and since I have made numerous experiments on the physical and nutritious qualities of various kinds of bread; and lately have made a personal visitation of every one of the bakers' premises situated in the older parts of this parish. This visitation was instituted in order to inquire into the truth of the allegations made—first, as to the want of cleanliness and ventilation in bakehouses; secondly, as to the alleged existence of disgusting nuisances therein; thirdly, as to the sleeping places provided for the journeymen; and, lastly, as to the hours of work, and the process of manufacture. My learned colleague took similar steps in Belgravia. One baker there was who refused inspection of his premises. He is one of the cheapest, and cheapness is his best recommendation. But with regard to the remaining 25 I can state that their premises are free from the disgusting nuisances which are alleged to exist in such places; that pains are taken to ventilate all of them (singularly ingenious and perfect in some instances), and that the cleanliness of the places and of the process of manufacture, and the sleeping accommodation furnished to the men, would contrast very favourably with that which is found in the underground part of some noblemen's houses. The bread, with few exceptions, was good, and free from alum. It is alleged, in an article quoted from *All the Year Round*, that bread is kneaded by the naked feet. This disgusting proposition is twice repeated. Now, will the writer of that article, or anyone else, come forward with personal evidence or with reasonable testimony to the truth of this? I believe that it is not only purely mythical, but absurdly so; that the whole operation and purpose of kneading (which is to fold together and aerate the dough) would be defeated by the treading.—ROBERT DRUITT, Medical Officer of Health to St. George's, Hanover-square.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE.—I had really driven out some 12 miles on a hot day to see an Indian village about as characteristic of the Hurons as Kew or Brentford. My informant added that the marriage festival of the chief's daughter was then being celebrated at his house, and kindly offered to conduct me there. The house was something like a small English personage, and one in which I should as soon have thought of intruding as in any private residence in England, but that my guide begged me in excellent French to enter. The sub-chief who welcomed me was dressed in a plain substantial broadcloth suit, in all respects like an ordinary English farmer, save that, as a mark of his dignity, he wore something like a bead-work toastrack on his head. Encouraged by the appearance of this peculiar headdress, and with a faint hope that at the marriage of the chief's daughter I must see something characteristic of the race, I entered the room, where the chiefs, with their wives, daughters, and "young men of the tribe," were enjoying themselves. I found in a clean, large room, just like any other room at a substantial farm, a party of some 25 or 30, the "chiefs" in unexceptionable morning dress, the "squaws" in white muslin dresses, hat and feathers, scarfs and gloves. They were dancing the Lancers to the music of an excellent pianoforte! This was enough for me. I had seen quite enough of savage life. A morning is set apart at Montreal for the exhibition of Indian games before the Prince. I shouldn't be in the least surprised now if I find that these Indian games consist of cricket, chess, or skittles. Perhaps his Royal Highness had heard what these "Indians" were really like; perhaps, he was too much fatigued after the ball on the previous night; at all events, he did not visit the "Hurons;" a matter of small importance, as I am informed that many of the gentlemen whom I saw in evening dress at the levee were chiefs of the tribe.—*Letter from Quebec.*

THE MUSK TREE.—The commercial value of this tree is but little known, although its presence by the odour it emits must have arrested the attention of all who have passed near where it grows. The scent, so like the musk of commerce, resides in the leaf, which is large, oval, and of a deep green colour. The tree flourishes on the table-land of the coast, but never attains any great dimensions in the girth, nor a height exceeding ten or twelve feet. The foliage is thick, and the branches straight or drooping. As a member of the forest family, it bears a strong resemblance to the shrub trees that contribute so much to the beauty of the park scenery of the old country. It is some eighteen months since a shepherd following his avocation near the Mongarlowe River brought to light the hitherto unrevealed beauties of the wood of this tree. He felled one, which was about a foot through, and split it into thin slabs; having done so he planed the slabs till they attained a highly smooth surface, and then varnished them. This latter process brought out the veins and colours of the wood, and presented to the eye a variegated surface more exquisite than the richest maple, because partaking less of uniformity. Since that time several polished pieces have been shown to the writer, each having a distinctive feature of beauty. As an article of commerce there can be no question as to its value. It is admirably adapted for veneers, the inlaying of work tables, and other furniture, writing desks, blotting cases, inkstands, picture frames, and, indeed, it would be difficult to say where its introduction into such manufactures would not lend an additional beauty. The wood itself is scentless. As the tree grows in considerable numbers on the highlands of the southern coast, a highly payable trade could be entered into with the Sydney market, and another article of export be added to our meagre list.—*Australian paper.*

The state of Messina is very curious, and its streets present a wonderful masquerade to the eyes of the stranger. Besides the uniforms of the King's troops still in the citadel, there are to be found dresses and undresses of every description of soldiers and sailors, English marine officers on shore for the day, blue jackets of all ranks and countries, and Garibaldians in every stage of uniform, from the red shirt of the recruit to the steel scabbard and spurs of the field officer. Volunteers of all nations continue to arrive in shoals. Major Wyndham had on Monday last three recruits, having just handed over a company as "dismissed drill." He was absent twenty minutes; on his return he said, "What do you think I have done since I left you? Enlisted 80 men, and made three non-commissioned officers." The major is acting adjutant in Messina; he is the perfection of a hardy soldier, living on his "rations," and sleeping on the ground from choice. There are a few other English there. The private gets rations worth 1s 7½d a day and 2½d pay. The Queen of England is at Messina, having brought out a large supply of arms of all sorts, but her boilers are much damaged. The infantry drill is terribly severe—all manœuvres done at the French *pas de charge* (above five miles an hour); and men are kept at that pace for seven or eight miles, and those who fall out are dismissed, as unable to stand training. The result is that the Neapolitan troops are "outpaced;" and it is the old story again of the active Zouave and the slow and stately Austrians.—*Letter from Messina.*

COD LIVER OIL.—Those who have had recourse to this medicine are well acquainted with its peculiar fishy taste and smell, which to many patients is extremely disgusting. This circumstance has induced Dr. Jeannel of Bordeaux to make some experiments with a view to remove this inconvenience. Being aware that bitter almonds, introduced into a portion containing musk, destroys its smell immediately, and that chemists generally get rid of any smell their mortars may have contracted by rubbing them with the moist paste which remains after having prepared an emulsion of almonds, it struck him that any substance containing prussic acid, like bitter almonds, might be serviceable in ridding cod-liver oil of its savour. He therefore tried the essence of bitter almonds, laurel-water, and even pure prussic acid, all with equal success. It must be used in the proportion of 1 to 200. If pure prussic acid be used, the proportion is 6 of acid to 10,000 of oil. Laurelwater of middling strength appears to be the most convenient; the oil is shaken with once or twice its volume of laurelwater, according to the degree of infection to be removed, and the mixture then allowed to stand for 48 hours. When the oil is settled, the laurel-water is poured off, and the oil filtered if necessary. By this process the oil becomes quite sweet with an agreeable taste of almonds. The oil thus prepared may be taken without any danger, and is quite as efficacious as in its natural state. Rancidity, however, cannot be got rid of in this way. Castor oil may be sweetened by a similar process; three drops of essence of bitter almonds will communicate an agreeable taste and smell to the oil.

DONCASTER—THE LEGER.—The splendour of the show at Doncaster culminated in our fathers' days, or in the spring time of many of us, who remember, as if it were but yesterday, when Petre's Rowton beat Voltaire and Sir Hercules. In these practical days the train simply discharges waggon-loads of noble, gentle, and simple into the town. It was not so of yore. There was then a gathering, it is true, and "gradual" sense. The divers roads brought a diverse company. The great aristocracy of the country "progressed" to their lodgings or to the course, like princes, in grand state coaches and six, with a score of grooms as radiant as new liveries and old ale could make them. There were their stately masters, Rockingham and Fitzwilliam, Leeds and Cleveland, Harewood and Wharncliffe, whose sons, cantering along the roads in joyous groups, would have made a body of cavalry as handsome as Pompey's and less regardful of their beauty. Sons of peers, many brothers together, young squires—all lords of land, in hand or in hope—it was a pleasant sight to see them! Protestant or Catholic, there was a general fraternisation, and the roads were merry with them—Fairfax, Lane Fox, Markham of Beccles, Middleton, Chaloner, Vavasour, Bland of Kippax, Mitton, the Gascoynes of Aberford, young Conyers Osborne, and three or four of the brothers Lascelles, the eldest of them a "curled son of Clinias," and with a not more affable word for Lord George Bentinck or Osbaldiston than for Mr. Gully, who is riding down from Pontefract, and through whose hat Osbaldiston, in a duel, once sent a ball. Better there, as Gully remarked, than through his head! Then what a gathering there used to be in the streets on the Monday before the races commenced! Debrett might have found there nearly all his "peers," Lodge his "baronets," and Burke all his "commoners" of note. This sort of thing was at its height in 1829, the year when Rowton won. We never saw the old territory of the old Saxon de Fossard—of Testwig son of Godwin—of Robert Earl of Mortaigne—of the Malolieus, of Mauleys—and, finally, of the Corporation of Doncaster, so brilliant as in that year, when the famous Duchess of St. Alban's held a little court on the sunny side of the street, when Norman and Saxon rendered homage to that queen for an hour, ere all, moving off to the races, were encountered by dozens of tract-distributors, solemnly pronounced that the road to the course was the route to the Hades, and something beyond. Far be it from us to discuss how Lord Cleveland's Voltaire lost the Leger and won the "Coope," or how Mr. C. Horncastle played Figaro, and Mr. Lemon Rede Charles XII. at the theatre. Let us rather show that the great meeting of 1829 was productive of good results, foreign to the races themselves, but a natural consequence of them. It was among the young beauties and handsome lords and squires, whose numbers rendered that especial assembling a thing to be remembered as a dazzling dream, that first sprang up the idea of that famous "Charity Bazaar," for the benefit of the County Hospital, which was subsequently held at York. At this bazaar the chief Yorkshire beauties presided, and their presence wrung poetry—good, bad, and indifferent—out of the hearts and inkstands of half the heirs apparent to Yorkshire estates, and others. Of all the rhymers, however, two only may be said to have knitted rhymes which well deserved to live. These were leisurely-made *impromptus*, the authors of which were Lord Mulgrave (the present Marquis of Normanby) and a youthful scion of a noble house, flaxen haired, light-eyed, clear-skinned, and with a reputation from college which made the winners of cups, by horses or greyhounds, afraid of him—so much more glorious were the prizes he had carried off in University contests, where there was a cudgelling of brains. This last young poet, and then budding statesman, was Lord Morpeth, now Earl of Carlisle and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Athenæum.*

The disputes between Mr. Scott Russell and the Great Ship Company relating to the Great Eastern have at length been decided by the arbitrators, Messrs. Hawkshaw, M'Lean, and Fowler, awarding him the sum of £18,000.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL AND THE WEATHER.

The following correspondence has taken place between Mr. W. Paterson, of Glossop, and Sir John Herschell:—

"Glossop, Aug. 29, 1860.

"Sir,—I have just heard a report here, to the effect that you had predicted that we should have a series of heavy floods during the present month of August, and that people were remarking how fully your predictions had been verified. Perfectly assured that you would not have made any such prediction as to a future state of the weather, I had no hesitation in giving the report an unqualified contradiction. As my simple contradiction, however, may not have much weight, I would feel obliged if you would be kind enough to state whether any circumstance, wrongly understood, may have originated the rumour. Such reports are frequently heard among ignorant people, during a season like this, without exciting surprise; but when circulated by gentlemen of position they tend to throw discredit upon science, and are very prejudicial to the reputation of those who are slandered by them.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"W. PATERSON.

"Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart., F.R.S."

"Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent, Aug. 31, 1860.

"Sir,—I thank you for contradicting any statements to the effect that I have predicted the weather, or that I have said we should have heavy floods, &c., during the present month. At the same time I do plead guilty to having formed an opinion, from some remarkable phenomena exhibited by the sun last year, and others which it has since continued, and still continues, in a somewhat diminished degree, to exhibit, that this summer would prove, as it has done, a rainy one; and I have, perhaps, expressed that opinion in private conversation among friends, though assuredly never in such a way as I could suppose would come to be publicly cited. I have received many letters about my 'predictions,' some informing me that I stand charged with predicting the most dreadful storm ever known in the memory of man, and asking me when and where it would take place. One gentleman having heard that I had stated that several feet thick of ice are interposed between the earth and the sun, thereby causing this cold summer—very consecutively and very rationally calls on me to publish a letter in the *Times*, informing the world 'how it got there.' You, sir, seem to have clearer and better notions about such things; and, I dare say, can easily understand how it is possible for an observant person, connecting many scattered indications and some very remarkable and unusual phenomena with speculations on their possible or probable consequences, to have been led to form a general opinion as to the character of a season in advance, without aspiring to the rather unenviable reputation of a weather prophet. Scientifically speaking, and connecting those phenomena (which are *publici juris*) with the laws of solar periodicity, established by Schwabe and Wolf, I am disposed to regard the meteorology of the last twelve months as more pregnant with instruction than that of any equal lapse of time on record, and I may take some opportunity to state my views on that matter in a more definite and public form. But I certainly shall consider myself obliged by your repudiating for me the announcement of any given sort of weather for any given time and place, as a thing which I think is at present quite beyond the power of any meteorologist, except in a very few cases, such as that of an imminent cyclone in the hurricane regions, from barometric indications, and one or two other strong indications of immediately-impending changes, which general experience has suggested to 'the weather-wise.'—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"J. F. W. HERSCHEL.

"W. Paterson, Esq."

Correspondence.

LORD CARLINGFORD ON THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Swift's Heath, September 8, 1860.

SIR,—The following remarks may be found of some use in bringing about results that are anxiously desired, and I therefore feel assured you will be pleased to give them a place in your widely-extended publication. It appears, then, that the Atlantic telegraph is a failure, and no wonder it should be so, when the attempt was made precisely as a child would think of doing it—that is, by dealing it out at the stern of a ship, without taking any measures to counteract the effect of the under currents of the sea. A ship sailing on its surface may be compared, as far as the Atlantic cable is concerned, to a balloon floating in a current of air at an elevation of a mile or so from the earth, as the depth of the ocean has been found to be as much in some places. Then, suppose a balloon to be dealing out a line over the country at such an elevation, with side currents beneath like a ship at sea, carrying the line out of its course, so that, no matter what extent of slack is given, it still arrives stretched and suspended from one elevation to another, as the cable must have been from rock to rock: and, as a matter of course, strained and injured in various places; then, how could it be otherwise than that the Atlantic cable should prove a failure? I announced it would be so long before it happened, and for the very reasons I have here enumerated, and even when I heard of its apparent success. It is not my way to be mincing matters; this is no place for compliments or considerations when it is a question of a national and universal benefit. When this cable was laid, and found to be a failure, in the same innocent manner the company announced that it would be impossible to raise it—judging, of course, from the great pull or weight experienced in laying it; but I contradicted that assertion, and explained how it would be far more easy to raise it, provided it was done perpendicularly. It has since been tried and found to be the case, for large quantities have been recovered. Since I have been so far correct, I trust I may take the liberty of pressing upon the company the advantage they would find in laying the cable in the perpendicular manner I have suggested, and which I fully described last year in the *Engineer*—that is, with the assistance of a suspended ball from the traverse centre of the ship; and if the Great Eastern, as suggested, we employed, success must unquestionably follow the experiment. I shall be happy to give any explanation of the details of my plan to the company, merely in compliment, should they apply to me for it. It is only wasting time and money attempting to lay the cable towards the north, and where it cannot remain for any length of time in security in consequence of the icebergs that may tear it any time, so the only safe course is the direct one, as well as the most certain, and, in my mind, far the most easy. Let it be attempted as I have proposed, and then the Atlantic telegraph will be found not to be a failure. The scientific world, perhaps, will turn on me and say, you have announced to us that you have succeeded in solving the problem of aerial navigation, and so I have. Mons. Elie de Beaumont has, by the courage which talent gives him, announced it to the Academy of Science at Paris, and why have not our scientific countrymen announced it also? Its principle is so clear, so simple, and so evident that they dare not question it, and yet they have not the courage to announce it. So it is with all our new inventions, for I find that every attempt at innovation is sought to be stifled in the bud—they will admit or see nothing except balloons, until every person sees it. There was the railway: not only had the inventor to perfect his invention, and to prove it in the clearest manner, but he had also to overcome the opposition of the scientific world, who were doing all in their power to condemn his principle, and so deter others from assisting him in his gigantic undertaking, considering the comparative small means he had at his disposal. So it is with my aerial chariot. I have many other matters to attend to that prevent me from giving my time exclusively to it. I had it constructed inside my house in a large room. I had a shed covered with canvas to receive it, and where it was to be covered and finished; but the weather has been so bad this summer, as well as family affairs intervening, that I was compelled to defer the moment of bringing it out good; even at the present it is not sufficiently secure from the weather; something more must be done to accomplish that; thus I am delayed with this scientific discovery, and who am I to thank for it but our scientific countrymen, who cannot see in it, as M. Elie De Beaumont, "the complete solution of aerial navigation." Had they done so, I should have been enabled to have formed a company, and aerial chariots would, before this, be seen flying off in all directions establishing at once universal liberty, without requiring any appeal to arms. This is not a chimera, as a thing only in contemplation; for, as I said on a former occasion, my small aerial chariot, of only nine feet long, had actually succeeded, for it flew about 25 yards on being merely started by a swing, and given a slight impulse on being raised only two feet from the ground. On its flight it rose to four feet, and then descended as quietly as any bird. That, I should think, ought to be deemed sufficient for the scientific, and if they had recognised at once its principle to the public as they should have done, it would not be left to me up to this moment to bring it out in its full size, and make it suffer all these delays, which are necessitated by private affairs. I say that, to account for the delay I have given to this great principle of aerial navigation, but I will carry it out myself, and my scientific countrymen will be to blame that it has not been before the world shortly after I first brought it to their notice.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

CARLINGFORD.

Swift's Heath, September 8th, 1860.

ST. ANNE'S PARISH CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to inform me whether there is any law extant relating to the distribution of sittings in parish churches. My reason for making this inquiry is, that I consider the "authorities" of St. Anne's Parish have acted unfairly in presenting some of the best seats in our church to persons who reside out of the parish, while many of the old parishioners have been thrust into the background, and some have been overlooked altogether.

I am not one of those who "seek the highest seats," but I cannot help expressing my conviction that undue partiality has been shown in this matter, and I am certain that many of my fellow-parishioners will be obliged (however reluctantly) to desert their old parish church.

As this is of importance, not only to the people of the parish, but also to all members of the Church, I hope you will insert my short note in your excellent journal.—I am, sir, &c.,

AN OLD PARISHIONER.

Kildare-street, 10th Sept., 1860.

MENDICANCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to call the attention of the proper authorities to the state of our streets, with regard to beggars. The trade of mendicancy is carried on upon an extensive scale in this city, although there are two large establishments for the reception of paupers and a Mendicity. On the Sabbath day, especially, the Roman Catholic Chapels seem to be the centre of attraction, where beggars assemble in large bodies. The Metropolitan Police appear to take no notice of them, and the public are, in consequence, much annoyed by the forward importunity of a class of persons who are not legitimate objects of charity. If the system of mendicancy is not put down, a meeting of the citizens ought to be held, in order to force the adoption of some decided measures for the suppression of a nuisance which is a disgrace to our city.

A CITIZEN.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Several years have now elapsed since the formation of the society known as "The United Kingdom Maine Law Alliance, for the suppression of all traffic in intoxicating liquors." Since which period, vast sums of money have been collected and disbursed by the society, in disseminating their views, and striving, by means of pamphlets, public addresses, and otherwise, to win to their utopian scheme the intelligent people of this kingdom, in order to get up an agitation for the accomplishment of an object which there is just as much reason to believe would as readily be granted by the Imperial Parliament as that other turbulent phantom—"Repeal of the Union."

It is, indeed, a source of surprise to many to find men of learning and abilities—men possessing, or supposed to possess, the wisdom generally resulting from years and experience, devoting almost their entire time, and certainly the whole of their energies, in striving to attain impossibilities, rather than pursue and accomplish that which is really accessible; but it has been truly remarked by Sir Walter Scott, that "the wisest of our race often reserve the average stock of folly to be expended upon some one flagrant absurdity."

The legislation of the session of Parliament just closed, in regard to spirits, wine, and other beverages, ought in itself, one would think, be sufficient to convince even the most ardent member of "the Alliance" that it is the merest chimera to hope or expect that the major part of the people of this country will ever desire, or that Parliament, at the instance of the minority, will introduce an enactment, taking as its model the law of Maine, prohibiting the manufacture and use of alcoholic liquors, save for medicinal purposes, and thereby annihilate a large annual revenue, and cast homeless upon the world the vast number of persons who derive their subsistence through their means.

The question then naturally occurs—is not the collection and disbursement of moneys, by "the Alliance" for such an impracticable and hopeless object moneys which could be employed in many laudable ways, to use the mildest term, most reprehensible?

It is not to be inferred, from the preceding remarks, that I advocate intemperance, or even the too free use of alcoholic drinks. Neither is it to be understood that I am an opponent of teetotalism, when it results from one's own innate convictions. I regard the right of private judgment in a matter of the kind as a secret principle inherent in every man—a principle deserving of our greatest respect and esteem. But it is this fundamental law of our nature the Maine Law Alliance seek to crush, because, could Parliament be induced to pass into law the repressive measure they so childishly agitate for, there was an end of private judgment, which, if in favour of using those liquors, could not be acted on or exercised, in consequence of their manufacture and sale being prohibited.

It is manifest, therefore, that the public have as clear and indestructible a right, in this free country, to enjoy the reasonable or moderate use of alcoholic beverages, as they have tea, coffee, or any other article of consumption; and it would be nothing short of an encroachment upon the liberties which we enjoy under our constitution to attempt to deprive us of what is so unquestionably our right to use within proper limits.

Intemperance in every phase is to be reprobated and discountenanced, but the condemnation of drunkenness affords no argument whatever against the legitimate and moderate use of strong liquors. The practice has been indulged in in all ages, transmitted from one generation to another, and it may now be regarded as a custom so firmly established that our aim should rather be to guide and direct than uproot it. As well might we hope to prohibit the use of tea and coffee, both of which, although mild stimulants, when indulged in to excess, are highly injurious.

But Maine Law advocates argue that, in regard to alcoholic drinks, the line of demarcation cannot be drawn between their use and abuse. The distinction, however, is so marked and palpable to every reflecting mind that it it would be inexcusable to encroach on your space by adding one sentence in demonstration of the matter.

Drunkenness is a curable malady, as shown by its decrease for many years past, even among the working classes, owing to their improved physical condition, and the spread of education among them, and I cannot conclude in more appropriate language than the following passage affords, taken from a writer in the *National Review*, who, in treating on education for the working man, as a means of correcting intemperance or excess, says:—"All that we ought to wish is, to wean him from excess, to make drink no longer his chief pleasure; the public-house no longer his best resort; to render him not the slave of an ascetic pledge, or an inquisitive law, but a free man among men, master of himself, and able to use a blessing without abusing it.—Yours, &c."

Alma House, Haddington Road, HENRY KNIGHT.
10th Sept., 1860.

PUBLIC NUISANCE AT WILLIAMSTOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Strandville, Booterstown, 8th Sept., 1860.

SIR,—Permit me to draw your attention to the disorderly and dangerous state of this locality of late. On last Friday night, before the hour of ten o'clock, I was returning home from Williamstown, where I had been accompanying two ladies, of a highly respectable and honourable family, who had been attending the meeting at Willow Park, sanctioned and permitted by that excellent gentleman, Henry Bewley, Esq., and conducted by the Rev. Denham Smith, there was a body of men congregated, twelve or thirteen in number, upon the footway, not one of whom permitted the ladies to pass, but obliged them to leave the pathway for the street. On my returning from leaving the ladies at their residence, I had only got a few yards when I found the pathway still blocked up, and obstructed by twelve or more persons. I pushed my way through them, and as I passed I heard a whistle, and saw three or four of the men stoop down to the ground, and on moving on, three stones were thrown after me, one of which struck me; this is the fourth night I have been attacked thus. About three weeks ago a respectable servant and two very young persons were followed (and had to run down on the Strand to hide) by several persons, one of the party being a young boy, calling out "There's one of Denham's Devils, there's one of the Bewley Di——s." On my way to the police office I overtook a policeman, and, having mentioned the matter, he pressed me to return, but I told him it would be of no use. He said that for twenty miles round there could not be found such a set of scoundrels. They are always at the large public-house, Williamstown, insulting every one obnoxious to them.—Ever yours, &c.,

R. M. HASSARD.

P.S.—About a week ago, on opening suddenly the hall-door of the house of those ladies, I found three men with their heads touching the very windows. I am bound over, under a penalty of £20, to appear concerning the last riot here.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.)

SIR,—For some weeks past there has appeared in your advertising columns an appeal on behalf of the Protestant Orphan Refuge, with a view to raise contributions to meet the kind offer of a gentleman who has promised to give £50 towards the proposed training establishment for the society's apprentice class in Haddington-road, provided that £250 were raised by other friends for this object before the end of September. About £180 have been received, and it is confidently hoped that those who have not yet contributed will forward their donations to complete the required amount before the expiration of the allotted period. But in the meantime a constantly increasing demand is being made on the ordinary resources of the society. On Wednesday last eleven Protestant orphans of mixed marriages were presented to the committee for admission, together with seven others whose applications had been postponed from a former meeting, for want of funds. Of the eleven new cases, five had been entrusted to the committee by the dying father, who, by a legal document, had constituted them the guardians of his children. To fulfil this trust would entail an expense of £30 a year, and, in the present state of the funds, the committee would not be warranted in undertaking this additional responsibility. One out of the seven rejected orphans was admitted, together with one out of the eleven new applicants; but this the committee regard as doing next to nothing, while so much remains to be done. They believe, however, that if their Protestant brethren were only made aware of these facts, the necessary funds would be forthcoming; and the committee would only add that it is not merely the benevolent character of this society which commends it to the sympathy of Protestants, but its peculiar efficacy as an agent in the evangelisation of this country, and they would, therefore, earnestly entreat the aid of all to whom God has entrusted His silver and His gold, to place the society in that position as would enable it to receive every destitute orphan of a mixed marriage seeking admission, and to bring it up in the religion of its Protestant parent.—Hoping you will, with your usual liberality, grant us space in your valuable paper for this simple statement, we are, sir, your obedient servants,

BENJ. GIBSON, } Hon.
JS. HUNTER MONAHAN, } Secs.

9, Upper Sackville-street, 10th Sept., 1860.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF LOUGH OWELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Mullingar, September 10, 1860.

SIR,—While the inhabitants of Dublin are suffering from a deficient supply of water, it is a fact that the water in Lough Owell (one of Dublin's principal sources of supply) has risen to a most unprecedented and perilous height, the level of the water being scarcely eighteen inches below the top of the artificial rampart which confines that vast sheet of water.

Should wet weather return, which we may expect in another month, there is great reason to fear that the embankment will give way, and an inundation occur which would sweep before it a considerable portion of the town of Mullingar, and do incalculable mischief along the course of the Brusna river.

As the Midland Great Western Railway Company have the exclusive control over the waters of this lake, should such a catastrophe occur (as did some years since at Greenock, from a similar cause), would not the sufferers have a just claim for compensation against the company who have allowed the waters of the lake to rise to their present dangerous height to suit their own purposes.—I am, sir,

AN INHABITANT OF MULLINGAR.

Cricket.

FORTFIELD V. SECOND ELEVEN OF THE RATHMINES.

The return match between the above clubs was played on the ground of the latter at Harold's-cross, and resulted in a victory for the Rathmines with one wicket to go down. On the Fortfield side, Mr. M'Auliffe bowled well, and Mr. Finlay's batting was excellent. On the side of the Rathmines, the batting of Mr. Edward Thompson, and a splendid catch at long field, made by Mr. Edward Foot, deserve especial attention.

FORTFIELD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M'Auliffe, run out,	0	b Crofton,	0
W Mooney, b Crofton,	2	b Thompson,	2
Moyers, b Crofton,	1	b Thompson,	2
Murphy, b Crofton,	6	b Crofton,	1
Abbott, c Foot, b Davoren,	6	b Crofton,	0
Finlay, b Thompson,	2	run out,	12
J Mooney, run out,	1	c Foot, b Thompson,	2
Talbot, b Thompson,	1	c and b Thompson,	6
R Mooney, b Thompson,	0	b Crofton,	0
Pratt, c Davoren, b Thompson,	0	c Thompson, b Davoren,	0
R Lees, not out,	0	not out,	0
W 1, b 1;	2	B 2,	2
Total,	21	Total,	33

RATHMINES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J Hunt, b M'Auliffe,	0	c Pratt, b Moyers,	3
E Thompson, run out,	2	not out,	14
L Davoren, b Moyers,	1	b M'Auliffe,	1
C Cooney, b M'Auliffe,	0	b Mooney,	0
R Crofton, b M'Auliffe,	0	b Moyers,	7
A Ferguson, run out,	6	b Moyers,	3
D Ferguson, b Abbott,	1	b Mooney,	1
R Beaumont, run out,	1	b Mooney,	1
E Foot, not out,	0	not out,	0
H Swanzy, b Moyers,	4	b M'Auliffe,	2
N Brophy b M'Auliffe,	0	b Abbott,	1
B,	1	W 1, b 5,	6
Total,	16	Total,	39

ELY.

J Carleton, Esq, b R Shire,	18
T Boylan, Esq, st Shaw,	1
J Hawes, Esq, b C Barton,	0
J Abbott, Esq, c Wallace, b Owen,	1
T Thompson, Esq, b Owen,	2
F Selwood, Esq, c L Shire, b Shaw,	0
J Stevenson, Esq, not out,	8
H Clayton, Esq, b C Barton,	1
R Hodgson, Esq, b Owen,	2
H Odell, Esq, run out,	0
J Hanlon, Esq, c R Shire, b Keating,	0
B 2, w b 1,	3
	36

ST. COLUMBA'S COLLEGE v. AN ELEVEN OF THE LEINSTER CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the ground of the former, and would have ended in their favour, had not the shades of night prevented further play. The weather was all that could be desired for the pursuit of this noble game, and the wicket was in capital order, owing to the strenuous exertions of Mr. L. H. O'Brien, the secretary of the St. Columba's Cricket Club. The Columbans, having won the toss, put their opponents in, and Messrs. T. Hearne and Brunetti went first to the wickets, against the first-rate bowling of Messrs. Hone and Quin. The Leinster Cricket Club were, however, disposed of for the small total of 62. Mr. Beresford bowled remarkably well, and proved a useful change. Mr. Hodges played two very steady innings of 19 and 15. Mr. Hare was very useful at the wicket; also Messrs. Bayley and Falls fielded remarkably well, the latter making two difficult catches in the slips; Mr. R. O'Brien's long stopping was very good. On the College side, Mr. Hone played in his usually free style, and succeeded in scoring 23. Mr. Izod carried out his bat, after a careful innings of 31, including a good fourer to square leg. Mr. Chapman's bowling was in his usual style, and very hard to play. In the second innings, Messrs. Parham and R. O'Brien ran up the score considerably, the latter playing a steady innings of 15. Mr. F. B. Daniell, the College scorer, was present in his official capacity. Subjoined is the score:—

LEINSTER.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T Hearne, Esq, c Tarman, b Hone,	9	b Hone,	8
G Brunetti, Esq, c Falls, b Hone,	3	b Quin,	2
T Conry, Esq, l b w, b Hone,	1	st Hone, b Hare,	5
A Hodges, Esq, l b w, b Hone,	19	run out,	15
G Chapman, Esq, c Izod, b Hone,	0	c Falls, b Hone,	7
J Macnamara, Esq, b Quin,	5	c R O'Brien, b Hone,	0
W Barrett, Esq, c Hone, b Beresford,	7	c Hone, b Hare,	1
J Roberts, Esq, b Beresford,	0	run out,	0
G Hearne, Esq, b Hone,	8	not out,	0
E Dixon, Esq, not out,	2	c Falls, b Hone,	0
G Hanlon, Esq, run out,	[illegible]	b Hare,	5
L b 4, w b 4,	8	B 1, l b 1, w b 4,	6
Total,	62	Total,	49

ST. COLUMBA'S COLLEGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W Hone, Esq, c Coury, b Chapman,	23	b Chapman,	4
R O'Brien, Esq, b Chapman,	0	b Chapman,	15
L O'Brien, Esq, b Brunetti,	1	c Brunetti, b Chapman,	5
F Parham, Esq, b Chapman,	0	not out,	7
G Hare, Esq, run out,	0	b Chapman,	0
F Izod, Esq, not out,	31		
R Quin, Esq, b Chapman,	0		
W Young, Esq, b Chapman,	0		
C Beresford, Esq, b Chapman,	0		
G Falls, Esq, c Hodges, b Chapman	4	not out,	1
E Bayley, Esq, b Hodges	2		
W b 1,	1	B 3, w b 3, n b 2,	8
Total,	62	Total,	40

THE BLUE GUM.—As an instance of the rapid growth of the blue gum, we may mention that one of those in Sturt-street, the seed only of which was sown last year, has attained a height of nearly five feet, or to within 18 or 24 inches of the top of the fencing. The success of the plantation generally is such that we would suggest the desirableness of planting, say two additional blocks, thus carrying the plantation up to Windermere-street. Some of the "failures" have been replaced by transplanted blue gum seedlings, we perceive, but they look very sickly, and it is probable that, after all, the best and quickest way to fill up the gaps will be by sowing seed as at first.—*Ballaarat Star.*

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF GARIBALDI INTO THE CITY OF NAPLES—PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT CREATED.

The *Daily News* has received the following telegram from its correspondent, it is dated Naples, Friday, 4-15 p.m.:—"Garibaldi entered Naples at noon to-day accompanied by his staff only. He was welcomed with immense rejoicing. A provisional Government has been formed. The city is tranquil."

NAPLES, SEPTEMBER 9.—Garibaldi has entered Naples alone. Great enthusiasm prevails. He has disowned a National Committee illegally constituted and has ordered the Prefect of Police to punish its members. Garibaldi has consigned the fleet and the arsenal of Naples to the charge of Admiral Persane, and proclaimed Victor Emmanuel King of Italy. The Dictator has confirmed Pomano as Minister of the Interior and appointed Ardite Director of Police, General Cosenz, Minister of War, and Pisgnelli, Minister of Justice. The capitulation of forts is expected to take place to-morrow.

COLLISION OF SARDINIA AND ROME—ANTICIPATED INTERFERENCE OF AUSTRIA.

A Turin latter in the journal *Des Debats* says, it is perfectly true that the Sardinian Government has sent a demand to the Pope for the immediate disbandment of the foreign troops in the Holy See. Everyone expects a negative reply. In such case Piedmont will occupy the Marshes and Umbria.

The *Opinione*, which received official information, announces the project of intervention in the Roman States. The 2nd Corp d'Armee are ready to act. It is clear a crisis is at hand. The annexation of the Marches and Umbria is indispensable for Naples and Piedmont to form one united kingdom. By occupying these places with its regular army, the Sardinian Government puts an end to the mission of Garibaldi, unless he should wage war against the Austrians in Venetia, and the French in Rome.

At Turin, it is anticipated that in the end there will be a war with Austria. Masses of Austrian troops are concentrating at a point from which they can threaten the Romagna and Modena. In Piedmont military preparations are being carried on with the greatest activity. The announcement of King Victor Emmanuel's departure for the army is premature, but some of his luggage has already left.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Nearly all the morning papers allude to the fall of the Bourbon dynasty.

The *Times* comments on its crimes.

The *Herald* hopes that Garibaldi will now pause and consider the general situation of Italy, and not attempt to carry out his ambitious programme of expelling the Austrians from Venetia.

The *Chronicle* says, it was well that at Naples despotism had its day, that resistance was useless, and that the constitutionalists desire nothing more than that the representatives of the old system should depart in peace.

The *Post* sees further complications at hand, and regards the movement of the Sardinian troops towards the Roman frontiers, and the placing of four *corps de armee* on a war footing, as even more important than the consummation which the Italian cause has reached at Naples.

The *Post* adds, it is most probable the Sardinian forces will at once encounter and crush Lamoriciere and the occupation of the marches by King Victor Emmanuel will immediately follow, but should the conflagration become general, it cannot doubt that the whole Garibaldian force will advance from the South, and it is possible the attack which it will make on Lamoricere, may extend beyond the frontier line held by the French troops.

FRANCE, SARDINIA, AND ROME.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by Grandguillot, speaking of the intention of Sardinia to intervene in the States of the Church, says—"We should grieve to see Piedmont accomplish an aggression which would incontestably separate her from the Imperial policy. France, being the protector of the Pope at Rome, cannot but disapprove that any armed assistance should be given to the insurrection in the provinces. We hope Piedmont will not renounce the principle of respect due to international law, which alone can preserve our alliance with her. We also wish that the King will avoid a political fault which would be a misfortune for Italy."

RECONCILIATION OF AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The *Times* publishes an official telegram received at Vienna from St. Petersburg, which says that the Emperor Alexander and his Government sincerely declare a perfect reconciliation with Austria, and that a meeting of the two Emperors will take place without delay, when measures will be taken for putting an end to the present state of things.

FETES AT MARSEILLES IN HONOUR OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The *Moniteur*, in a telegram from Marseilles, says that brilliant fetes have taken place there in honour of their Majesties.

STEEL-PLATED SHIPS OF WAR.

The *Times* says the Emperor Napoleon appears to have definitely adopted an entirely new principle in the formation of a fleet. Line-of-battle ships are to be superseded, and their place will be taken by heavy frigates, so protected by steel or iron armour, as to be practically invulnerable. The construction of steel ships proved half ruinous to us, but iron would be worse. The expense of a man-of-war in Nelson's time was about £1,000 per gun. It is now about £2,000, and at the rate of outlay actually sanctioned on our four iron-cased frigates, it would be £4,000. We have but just superseded our sailing navy. If we are now to supersede our wooden navy, and at twice the recent charge, what will be the aspect of our estimates for some years to come? But if the necessity exists, it must be encountered, be the cost what it may.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

A man named William Thomas Emms has been arrested for the murder of Mrs. Emsley of Stepney. The police found on the premises the missing cheque for £10 which the deceased had received on the morning of the 13th, also four silver spoons and a bunch of keys, which are believed to have belonged to her. A person named Mullens, who had given the information to the police, and had accompanied them to the house occupied by Emms, was also apprehended. It is suspected Mullins planted the articles discovered with the object of implicating Emms and securing the £300 reward. It is stated that Mullins, while acting as detective on the Brighton Railway, was detected in a serious robbery, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Styles and Major Wyndham of General Garibaldi's staff, arrived in London late last evening.

It is in contemplation to organise a great demonstration in honour of Garibaldi at the Crystal Palace.

A new Bishopric is to be created in Australia, the seat of which will probably be Goulbourn.

The Oriental Bank Corporation intend to dispute the legality of the deduction of English income-tax from the dividends on rupee paper.

The death of the Countess Manvers is announced.

The *Herald* says that, with the weather so favourable for the harvest, it is expected the corn trade will show increased dulness in the course of the next few days, the last reports speaking most satisfactorily of the progress of the crops.

QUEENSTOWN, MONDAY.—The Etna, which left New York on the 30th ult., passed the steamers City of Manchester, Kangaroo, and Prince Albert, all bound west. Exchange on London at New York was quoted 109 to 110. Money had advanced. Stocks rather lower.

MONTREAL, AUG. 30.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reviewed yesterday the troops of the garrison and the volunteers.

CORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society, held on Saturday,

The Right Hon. the Earl of BANDON in the chair—

It was resolved to call a meeting of the Committee of the National Cattle Show for Saturday week (22nd inst), for the purpose of receiving the account and balance sheet of the show, and in order to decide what shall be done with the surplus funds.

A discussion took place with reference to the Challenge Cup won at the show by Mr. Welsted of Ballywalter. The cost of the cup, which was stated at £60, was to be defrayed by a subscription to a special fund for the purpose.

Mr. Meade said there was a balance still remaining unpaid to Mr. Hawkesworth, and he thought an effort should be made to raise the amount by subscription. If that proved unsuccessful, of course the society would have to pay it.

Dr. Clancy—Of course. (Hear hear.) Mr. Welsted ought not to be put to any trouble about it. (Hear.)

It was resolved to endeavour to collect the outstanding balance, and hand over the cup to Mr. Welsted.

The noble Chairman requested the reporters to intimate to the public that the 1st October would be the last day for serving notices of the names of those who were desirous to compete for the prize for the best managed farms on the Unions of Youghal, Bantry, and Clonakilty. In former years many parties delayed sending in their names to the secretary of the society (Mr. Bennett) until it was too late. He would also suggest that the secretary should write to some of the most active gentlemen in these districts, apprising them that the list of competitors was now open, and would close on 1st October. (Hear.)

Mr. Meade said the best plan was to put an advertisement in the newspapers calling attention to it. (Hear.)

This suggestion was agreed to, and it was further stated that Professor Murphy would visit the districts and inspect the farms of competitors.

His Lordship observed that it had been found by several members of the committee that one o'clock was a very inconvenient hour, and it was proposed in future to alter the time of meeting to a quarter past twelve. (Hear.) By fixing it at a quarter past twelve, any gentleman who arrived by train or other conveyance would be able to be at the corn Market in time for the commencement of the meeting. (Hear, hear.)—(Adjourned.)

WAR-OFFICE.—A competitive examination for ten clerkships in the Accountant-General's branch took place last week. There were twenty-two candidates, the whole of them temporary clerks in the branch, some of them having served therein for a considerable period. Five only have been reported fit, viz:—Messrs. Pilkington, Lukeing, Kenny, Wisbey, and Rowe. Several of the competitors who obtained a larger number of marks on the examination than some of those declared to have passed were stated by the examiners to have failed in one or more of the essential qualifications laid down.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

KINGSTOWN POLICE-COURT.

(Before F. T. Porter, Esq.)

A sailor, named Michael Hudson, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 122 F, charged with rescuing from him two prisoners whom he had arrested for disorderly conduct. The prisoner seemed to sympathise with the captured parties, and suggested to the constable the advisability of giving them their liberty, which he refused to do, whereupon the prisoner at once set upon him, and, by inflicting several severe blows on the constable, enabled the prisoners to escape.

The Magistrate was about sentencing him to one month's imprisonment, when it was ascertained that some time since the prisoner had assisted a constable in the execution of his duty, and protected him from severe maltreatment. In consideration of this he was forgiven his present offence, and discharged with a caution.

Richard Hambrow, a sailor, belonging to her Majesty's ship Ajax, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 119 F, charged with riotous and disorderly conduct. When arrested, it was alleged, he assaulted the constable by kicking and otherwise maltreating him; and a similar charge was preferred against John Montgomery and James Keegan, who were not arrested, but warrants were issued for their apprehension.

The prisoner Hambrow was cautioned by the bench, and discharged, as it appeared the other accused parties were much more culpable.

Mary Fenelon was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, in default of procuring bail, for wantonly throwing stones at persons passing through Mulgrave-street.

Mary Kinsella and Rose M'Donnell were charged with being riotous and disorderly in George's-street, by using profane language and shouting vociferously, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants. The charge was not sustained against Mary Kinsella, but Rose M'Donnell was convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned for 14 days.

John Lexton was brought up in custody of Police-constables 42 F and 124 F, charged with being very disorderly in George's-street, and, when arrested, resisting the police.

Shortly after his arrest it appeared he was bailed out, and next morning appeared, according to the allegation of the police, somewhat intoxicated before the bench, which fact rendered it necessary to have him remanded.

Michael Doyle, of Glasthule, was brought up in custody, charged with being a dangerous lunatic. According to the evidence, it appeared the prisoner became very violent in his conduct, and threatened to his friends that he would briefly terminate his existence in the sea, and was only prevented from doing so by being placed in custody of the police. The case was insufficient to establish insanity, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Leinster resumed her trip to Holyhead yesterday, at two o'clock. She carried the usual mail and a large number of passengers. Her sailing has not yet ceased to attract interest, for, prior to the hour of her departure each day, a considerable number of persons assemble on the Carlisle Pier, who look upon her admiringly as she gently glides away.

The following yachts arrived yesterday in the harbour:—Guerida, 40 tons burden, the property of Burton Irwin Esq; the cutter Nannie, the property of Lieut.-Colonel Atkinson.

It was expected yesterday afternoon that Signor Duvalli would again essay his perilous ascent, on an electric wire, across the harbour, between the Queen's wharf and the Carlisle Pier; but, whether prudence or imperfect arrangements prevented his doing so, we are unable to state. His arrangements, on Saturday, were, undoubtedly, imperfect, a fact to which Signor Duvalli owes his life; for it is more than probable, had not the wire smashed, that he would persevere in making the ascent. His skill and extraordinary ability in this peculiar "walk of life" few who have seen him can question; but success in such a feat is *majus casu quam consilio*, as the slightest false step may terminate in the loss of life, which, unhappily, is of too frequent occurrence recently. Such an aerial walk is a wonderful achievement, yet it is a performance which fills the beholders with fear and consternation, and many would rather not witness it. It is stated it will be again attempted on to-morrow evening, and, if so, it is to be hoped the performer will be successful.

FINE ARTS.—The prize of 100 guineas for the best set of outline drawings, illustrating the Idylls of the King, has been awarded by the Art Union of London to Mr. Paolo Priolo, an Italian artist, resident in Edinburgh. Mr. Alexander Rowann and Mr. E. Corbould obtained the distinction of the second prize of 20 guineas each. The exhibition of pictures at Brussels which is now open contains more than a thousand works, amongst which it is satisfactory to see that our artists take a good position. Sir Edwin Landseer's "Flood in the Highlands" is there, and pictures by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., and Mr. Egg, R.A., and Mr. Frederick Taylor. The exhibitions at Liverpool and Manchester are unusually good this year. The sales at the private view of the Liverpool Exhibition amounted to £1,400, being an increase of £250 on last year.

A REVIEW AT CHALONS.—Few finer military sights can be imagined than a review on this great plain. Nothing is wanting to give it in every respect the appearance of a real battle. The official programmes are issued to generals of brigades beforehand are strictly adhered to; everything is done to give these movements a practical value beyond that of burning powder and playing at soldiers: a particular plan is laid down, a particular line of tactics decided upon, a particular result anticipated, and with these data the battle is fought out, and at its conclusion those who have taken part in it or watched it, instead of having a number of disconnected movements to study, have before them the plan of what, with the substitution of ball cartridge for blank, would have been a very scientific and interesting battle. There are the artillery blazing away from their judiciously chosen position: there behind that ridge are massed some 3,000 or 4,000 men in support; there is the crackling line of musketry fire; the riflemen dodging behind trees, and stones, and mounds, to avoid bullets, which to them are scarcely imaginary, so thoroughly do they enter into it; the enemy are keeping up a heavy fire from yonder village, it forms their centre; our attack is not upon their centre—no good wasting more powder upon it than is necessary to keep a portion of their forces employed, and make a diversion; shatter their right—true to the old Napoleonic plan of massing the artillery power—in such a *feu d'enfer* as few troops will be able to stand against; and now that they are getting unsteady, bring up that butterfly body of cavalry away down in the long green valley to our left, and send them at them. Away they go, a swinging charge of squadrons, wheeling "outwards and about," as they meet the enemy, and returning to charge again, always advancing little by little, always moving, always pressing forward, a very treadmill of glistening polished sabres and twinkling lance points, with the quick thunder of horses' hoofs upon the turf to mark the time. The left of the infantry is pushed forward now, and the crackle of the musketry has grown into a harsh streaming rattle; the smoke hangs heavy upon the air; troops are doubling to and fro, and taking up fresh positions; generals and their staffs are dimly seen stationed on little knolls, watching the movements through their telescopes; there is a general advance, a pressure of men to the front, the whole plain heaves with the breath of battle; the infantry complete the work which cavalry and artillery have begun; though the struggle has paled away there on the right and centre, it rages and blazes here furiously; not for much longer, though;—the enemy are in full flight already—their right is turned—the day is won—*Vive la Gloire!*—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

FLIGHT OF THE KING OF NAPLES.—The *Charivari* publishes the following *jeu d'esprit*:—"A Servant (entering)—'Sire, an envoy from Garibaldi solicits the honour of being admitted to your presence.' Garibaldi's Ambassador (entering)—Sire, I am charged with a very important mission. 'Speak.' 'Perhaps you will not be over pleased with what I have to say, but I must deliver my whole message.' 'Speak; I can hear all.' 'The general sends me to inform you that the state of affairs in the kingdom of Naples calls for a prompt and definite solution. I have therefore come to request, sire, with all due respect, that you will depart as soon as possible.' 'Pho! Pho!' 'What day does Garibaldi' 'The case is most urgent.' 'What day does Garibaldi expect to reach Naples?' 'The 7th or 8th, at latest.' 'Well, then, I have still some time on my hands. It is now only the 4th.' 'You want to reign three days longer?' 'It certainly would please me much.' 'Oh! considering how little you are doing here, I would advise you to be off at once.' 'My luggage is not yet ready.............. I am waiting for a hundred more cases or so which my packer is to supply?' 'You must be jesting, surely; you cannot intend to carry off all the moveables of the Crown?' 'No, only my table services and plate.' 'Then you do not mean to leave anything for the Dictator?' 'Oh! yes, the heavier portion of the furniture. In the first place, you have no right to force me away so soon.' 'Why so?' 'Because Garibaldi has not given me my week's warning. In no country do they ever give less than a week; and, in fact, I have good reason to complain to Europe.' 'Come, let us see; do not be irritated, and we will settle everything in a friendly manner. If I advise you to start at once, it is for your own advantage.' 'But'.............. 'for it would be far more unpleasant for you than for Garibaldi if you should be both here together. When the incoming and outgoing tenants of the same apartment meet on the stairs, there is always a good deal of breakage.' 'Perhaps you are right; you may, therefore, tell Garibaldi that he can come on Saturday.' 'Very good; adieu, sire.' (The Envoy retires; the King commands the attendance of the Commandant of the Capital.) The King—'Well, the Commandant, Garibaldi requests me to give up the place to him. Rather indelicate, is it not?' The Commandant—'What can you expect, sire, from a rude soldier like him?' 'Are my trunks ready?' 'Yes, sire.' 'I will go and join my friend the Duke of Modena; he must be dull enough by himself.' 'He has been expecting you for some time past, sire.' 'Is everything properly packed?' 'Yes, sire.' 'I will not leave Garibaldi anything, not even a plate (looking out of the window.) Hola! why are they setting up all those masts with streamers on the top? Can it be my birthday, and I have forgotten it?' 'No sire, those streamers are to celebrate Garibaldi's coming. 'Well, my people certainly do not stand upon much ceremony with me. I almost think it will be prudent for me to start.' 'The town is to be illuminated for three consecutive nights, and there will be three sets of fireworks. If you like, we can see them. One of my friends has offered me two places at his windows.' 'Not I, indeed, though I really should like to see my subjects gay and joyful. It would be the first time in my life. Come, I have determined to start (retracing his steps). Mind you tear and spoil all the carpets I am obliged to leave behind. . . . Daub all the chairs with oil, and smear every one of the looking glasses.' (Exit.)

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 8.—A line of submarine telegraph between Marseilles, Corsica, and Algeria is now terminated, so that the Emperor may, during his visit to Algeria, be in constant communication with France. The manufacture and laying down of the electric cable have cost one million of francs. The last day the Prince Imperial drove in to the Tuilleries he met the "infants de troupe" of the 1st Regiment of the Grenadiers of the Guard, who, on seeing the Imperial equipage, formed in line, and gave him the military salute, which the Prince returned, evidently delighted at seeing his little comrades—(the prince is a corporal in the youthful corps). The next morning the "enfants" received a box containing a large supply of cakes and bonbons, a present from the Prince. Count d'Aquila, uncle to the King of Naples, has purchased the beautiful hotel, "Hardon," in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice for 1,800,000 francs. He is to pay one million in cash, and for the balance he gives two houses in Naples—(query, good security, just now)—and his yacht which is lying at Marseilles. The Duke de Brabant, in his recent visit to Antwerp, witnessed a second experiment for blowing up vessels. A charge of 64 kilogrammes of gunpowder (a kilog. is a little more than two pounds) was placed in the water at a depth of about four feet, and a raft, which did duty for a vessel, was floated over it. By means of an electric wire, an explosion of gunpowder was effected and the raft knocked to pieces.

Another correspondent, writing under date Sept. 8th, says:—

You are aware that Lord Clarendon recently paid a visit to Paris, and that during his stay he was a frequent guest at St. Cloud. It is not likely that in the conversations between the Emperor and a statesman who has held the post of Foreign Minister in England, politics should not have been introduced, and the *Independance Belge* gives the substance of one of those conversations, which has an appearance of truth. The Belgian paper only reports what each of the interlocutors may, under the circumstances, be supposed to have said.

On the 20th ult., the noble earl, after calling on Prince de Reuss, at the Prussian Embassy, went to St. Cloud, and had a protracted interview with his Majesty. The Emperor complained in the most bitter terms of the conduct of the British Cabinet towards France, and stated that he looked upon it as a personal insult to himself (*s'est declare personellement offense*). Lord Clarendon, in reply, by no means endeavoured to palliate what the Emperor considered offensive in the conduct of the British Administration. He declared that their conduct was fully justified by that of the Emperor in the Savoy and Nice question; that it had produced the worst impression in England to find that, after his Majesty's specific declarations to the contrary, the annexation should have taken place, including even Chablais and Faucigny; that England was quite right to increase her navy, seeing that France had doubled hers, and that England would always take means to secure her supremacy at sea. "It has been remarked," adds the *Independance*, "that immediately after the stormy conversation, Lord Clarendon proceeded to the Prussian Embassy, and it is believed that words spoken at St. Cloud had something to do with Lord Palmerston's speech on the 23rd."

Both the *Patrie* and *Pays* contradict the correctness of the details given by the *Independance*. The *Patrie* states that they are "wanting in correctness" (*manquent de toute exactitude.*) The *Pays* not only says that they are "wholly inaccurate," but adds, by way of moralising, "we regret that so serious a paper as the *Independance* should lend its publicity to information of this kind, the correctness of which is not less reprehensible than its singular indiscretion."

I have quoted textually, in its important part, the contradiction of the two semi-official prints, especially for the purpose of pointing out that, according to their own showing, a conversation such as that referred to by the Belgian journal actually took place. They only deny the correctness of the "details." Now, as the *Independance* enjoys much greater credit for accurate information than the *Patrie* and *Pays*, their contradiction may be set down as a mere matter of course. It is for the purpose of publishing such denials that these semi-official hangers-on are kept. The only chance of convincing an incredulous public would be the publication in the *Moniteur* of a correct version of what passed between the Emperor and the noble earl. Until then the semi-official denials will be met with that contemptuous scepticism which, by their utter disregard of truth, they have so justly earned.

PIEDMONT.

A correspondent, writing from Turin, on the 5th inst., says:—

Count Francesco Arese, who has lately been staying with the Emperor Napoleon, having been his personal friend for the last quarter of a century, has returned to Turin, rejoicing at the friendly feeling displayed by the Emperor towards the Italians, whom he sees with pleasure constituting themselves as a nation. He is persuaded that the English alliance will be preserved, notwithstanding the efforts of Austria to seduce England into a coalition. It is not at all necessary to be an Italian in order to hate Austria with a legitimate hatred, for that power is a productive forge for the manufacture of oppressions and iniquities established in the midst of Europe. Many tyrannical governments would have disappeared a century ago but for Austria, who has propped up their rotten fabrics. It is to be hoped now that a nation so intelligent and generous as England will never throw away her wealth for the purpose of pampering the ferocious instincts of a power now breaking asunder beneath the influences of advancing civilisation. Austria would fain arrest the progress of this tardy but sure avenger. Religion, policy, justice—all of them—counsel England not to form a league with Austria and the Pope.

You know that Kossuth is staying with his family at Como. Count Teleky and General Klapka arrived yesterday at Turin. These celebrated Hungarians have not lost the hope of seeing their country free. In the meantime not a few Hungarians have joined Garibaldi in Southern Italy, and more than one of them has already shed his blood for this noble cause. The Italians will not be ungrateful.

Baron Winspeare obtained from the King an audience this morning. It is said he made the offer on the part of the Bourbon to cede to the House of Savoy the island of Sicily, by means of a formal treaty, and that he demands in recompense for it the mediation of King Victor Emmanuel between Garibaldi and Francis II. These propositions amount to an alliance under a new form, and are a return to the former attempt, which, as you know, quite recently miscarried. The only difference is, that the cession of Sicily (already lost) is added as the pledge of good faith.

The *Austrian Gazette*, copied by the French journals, announces that a revolutionary committee has been discovered at Verona, and its members arrested, and that the seized papers compromise our Government. Of this account the whole is false, with the exception of the arrests. Several young men accustomed to meet at the Cafe Grassi have certainly been arrested. We have sure information that what the Austrian authorities found in the respective abodes of those young men consisted of certain journals published in this kingdom, and containing speeches delivered by our orators in Parliament—by Count Cavour himself, for instance. This is all that can compromise our Government. The keeper of the coffee-house in question was also arrested; they found in his pocket, or in one of the rooms of his dwelling, a copy of verses against the Pope, which document they hold perhaps to be a proof of a conspiracy. If such minute and rigorous searches were made at Rome perhaps they would also find some verses against the Pope and Lamoriciere, even in the dwellings of cardinals, for some very clever lines have been composed at Rome against both those personages; they circulate there in MS., and are greedily read by all classes. On the other hand, this fact is certain—that both Austria and the Pope are allowing assassins to walk out of their prisons on the condition of their coming into this country and infesting it with their presence. Some of these miscreants have been already arrested, and the fact is no longer doubtful. The King of Naples had resorted to the same malignant line of conduct, and had sent Calabrian criminals, stained with every crime, from the public prisons back to the insurgent Calabrias, where provisional governments were established. These three congenial governments have thus, as we may see, one and the same policy and one standard of morality.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Pesth, of the 3rd says:—

"The prosecution of M. Tancsics and of several of the students of the university here reveals the profound abyss which the Government is digging beneath its own feet. Some time back the Government, from excess of zeal, caused to be drawn up a catechism for the use of the subjects of the Emperor, but, as was to be foreseen, it had no success; on the contrary, it converted many to patriotism who had previously been Austrian. At about the same time M. Tanscsics published a popular history of Hungary, but it was seized and confiscated, although it contained nothing contrary to the laws on the press. This gave M. Tancsics (for previous publications he had undergone imprisonment in the dungeons of the fortresses of Buda, and was released in the popular movement of the 15th March, 1848), the idea of writing a political catechism in opposition to that of the Government. But as he could not get the work printed, he showed the manuscript to several law students. This fact was denounced by some spy, and he and the students were arrested; they were afterwards brought to trial—he for having written against the present state of things, and the others for having read and copied the work, and not revealed its existence."

The same letter says:—

"The deficit of Austria for 1859 is not less than 270,000,000 florins (687,500,000fr.), a deficit never yet reached in any State. To cover it railways have been sold by the Government for 94,500,000fl. The floating debt has been augmented by upwards of 174,000,000fl., and 24,000,000fl. worth of bonds, which ought to have been employed to pay off the debt on the real property of the State, have been sold. Notwithstanding the heavy burdens imposed on the population, the resources of the Treasury in 1859 did not increase; on the contrary, the receipts were less by 6,000,000fl. than in the year before. The sale of the railways will cause a deficit in the budget of the present year, as the revenue from them will not go to the Government; the interest on the 21,000,000fl. bonds will also be wanting; the loss of Lombardy likewise will cause a diminution of 13,000,000fl. in the revenue; and yet the debt will be increased by 174,000,000fl. The result is, that the expense of the army and the interest on the debt will absorb all the revenues; so that none will remain for the other branches of the public service."

SPAIN.

A royal decree in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 3rd makes a long series of nominations to the re-organised Council of State, and appoints M. Martinez de la Rosa president of it. The *Correspondencia* states that the Cortes will probably meet at the beginning of November. The cultivation of tobacco is stated to be taking a large extension in the Canary Islands; it is stated that a company in shares is about to be established for developing it still more, and for exporting the produce. All the tobacco grown in the islands is represented to be good, and that of the district of Orotava excellent.

It is asserted in some of the Madrid journals of the 4th, that in consequence of the extraordinarily large amount to which the floating debt has risen, the Minister of Finance will be under the necessity of proceeding to a new sale of the ecclesiastical property lately taken by the State. The cholera has appeared at Barcelona.

SYRIA.

A correspondent, writing from Beyrout, under date Sept. 1, 1860, says:—

Your readers will doubtless peruse with satisfaction the following *resume* of the last despatches of Fuad Pacha to the Turkish Government, in which his Excellency reports the measures taken on his arrival in Syria to arrest, judge, and punish the perpetrators of the crimes committed at Damascus, and to recover the pillaged property.

In the first place, in order to give a moment to seize all the criminals, the town of Damascus was divided into 10 districts. In each of these a detachment of troops was stationed and a commission formed of the influential townspeople, presided over by a superior military officer. A military cordon was also established completely around the town, so that all the inhabitants were thus suddenly placed in the power of the authorities. Then commenced the arrest of the accused and the search after the property plundered. The measures taken by the pacha were so effectual that, in a single day, without striking a blow, 428 persons were arrested, and property which would have loaded 6,000 or 7,000 mules was recovered. Some more property was subsequently brought to the commissions, and a quantity was thrown in the streets during the night.

The accused have been examined before the extraordinary court of justice, and those found guilty have been condemned to punishments proportioned to their crimes. Those who are compromised in the massacres and pillage, but who did not personally take an active part, will be exiled; and those condemned to hard labour and the galleys will be sent to Beyrout and put on board the Turkish ships of war, to be taken to the different places where their sentences will be executed.

Relief is given with an unsparing hand to the sufferers.

The sick and wounded are well cared for at the military school, which has been converted into an hospital for their use.

All the above-mentioned measures have been taken in a few days, and reports will continue to be sent to the Sublime Porte of the punishments inflicted under the sentence of the extraordinary court.

Perfect order and tranquillity reign at Aleppo, Jerusalem, and the rest of Syria.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.

The New York journals give graphic details of the progress of the Prince of Wales in Canada. The Prince landed at Montreal on Saturday morning, the 25th ult., and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome by about 60,000 people. The occasion was, probably, the most striking ever witnessed in Canada. The streets were beautifully decorated, and the procession which accompanied his Royal Highness from the wharf after the presentation of an address from the Mayor, embodied all the civic societies, the clergy, the fire brigade, the regular military, and the volunteers, not only of the city, but of distant places. One military company from Boston took part in the ceremonies. The procession proceeded immediately to the Crystal Palace, which was formally opened by the Prince; after which he rode in an open car to the Victoria-bridge, which he completed by laying the corner stone with appropriate ceremony. During the day he received the committee of New York citizens.

On Sunday, the 26th, the Prince attended Divine service at the English Cathedral, admittance to which could only be had by ticket, so that an unseemly crowd was avoided.

On Monday, the 27th, the Prince witnessed a variety of Indian games on the cricket ground, and was much amused. There were several thousands of spectators, including the Boston Fusiliers, whose band played "God save the Queen," the men uncovering, and then "Yankee Doodle," the Prince uncovering. Later in the day the Prince held a levee, which was numerously attended, and at which several addresses were presented. Included in the presentations were 139 Americans. During the day, arrangements were concluded with the New York committee, who presented the following address:—

"To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—May it please your Royal Highness, on behalf of the citizens of New York, we have the honour to request your acceptance of a ball upon the occasion of your visit to our city, at such time as may suit your convenience. We hope that, in view of the deep and universal admiration felt throughout our land for the public and private virtues of your royal mother, and for the high respect entertained for yourself as the heir to the throne of a great country united to our own by so many ties of history, language, consanguinity and common interests and principles, you will accept the invitation which we respectfully tender to you."

The invitation was accepted, and the ball was fixed for Friday, Oct. 12.

The programme of the Prince's movements has been changed as follows:—After the opening of the Exhibition at Hamilton, on the 5th September, the Prince would leave that evening for Chicago, remaining there one day, thence by way of the great prairies to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Returning, he will pass two days at Washington, a day and a half at Baltimore, a day at Philadelphia, and three or four days in New York. He will then go on to Boston, spending two days there, and thence to Portland, from which port he will take his farewell of the United States. The fleet will not go to New York, but will rendezvous at Portland.

The ball at Montreal, on the evening of the 27th, was a magnificent affair. It was held in a building erected for the special purpose, and was attended by about 6,000 persons, including the Governor-General, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, Lord Mulgrave, Earl St. Germans, Lady Franklin, Sir Fenwick Williams, the Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos, and others. The Prince arrived at 10 o'clock, and opened the ball with Mrs. John Young. He danced every dance but one—21 dances—and retired at about four in the morning. The supper tables were supplied with fountains of champagne and claret, also with jets of Eau de Cologne.

On Tuesday, the 28th, the Prince and suite proceeded by train to Dickson's Landing, up the St. Lawrence, returning by boat, and running all the rapids, in time to attend the musical festival at Montreal in the evening.

HONDURAS.

The *New Orleans Delta*, of the 24th ultimo, confirms the account of the capture of Truxillo by Walker. The fort was attacked on the morning of the 6th at daylight. The advance guard of the expedition encountered a picquet of the enemy two miles from the fort and drove them in, with the loss of several killed. The main body rapidly followed up this advantage, and, after an hour's hard fighting, drove the enemy from the fort. The Hondurian forces were reported 400 strong. Walker took the collector of the port and a lieutenant prisoner, but subsequently released them. He also took 16 cannon, 125 stand of arms, 1,800 pounds of powder, and a large quantity of munitions, clothing, provisions, &c. General Guardiola applied to General Carera, Dictator of Guatemala, for assistance, but was refused. The following is Walker's proclamation to the people of Honduras:—

"More than five years ago I, with others, was invited to the republic of Nicaragua, and was promised certain rights and privileges on the condition of certain services rendered the State. We performed the service required of us, but the existing authorities of Honduras joined a combination to drive us from Central America. In the course of events the people of the Bay Islands find themselves in nearly the same position the Americans held in Nicaragua in November, 1855. The same policy which led Guardiola to make war on us will induce him to drive the people of the islands from Honduras. A knowledge of this fact has led certain residents of the islands to call on the adopted citizens of Nicaragua for aid in the maintenance of their rights of person and property; but no sooner had a few adopted citizens of Nicaragua answered this call of the residents of the islands by repairing to Ruatan, than the acting authorities of Honduras, alarmed for their safety, put obstacles in the way of carrying out the treaty of the 28th of November, 1859. Guardiola delays to receive the islands because of the presence of a few men he has injured, and thus for party purposes not only defeats the territorial interests of Honduras, but thwarts for the moment a cardinal subject of Central American policy. The people of the Bay Islands can be engrafted on your republic only by wise concessions properly made. The existing authorities of Honduras have, by their past acts, given proof that they would not make the requisite concessions. The same policy which Guardiola pursued towards the naturalised Nicaraguans prevent him from pursuing the only course by which Honduras can expect to hold the islands. It becomes, therefore, a common object with the neutralisae Nicaraguans, and with the people of the Bay Islands, to place in the government of Honduras those who will yield the rights lawfully required in the two States. Thus the Nicaraguans will secure a return to their adopted country, and the Bay Islanders will obtain full guarantees from the sovereignty under which they are to be placed by the treaty of the 28th of November, 1859. To obtain, however, the object at which we aim, we do not make war against the people of Honduras, but only against a Government which stands in the way of the interests not only of Honduras, but of all Central America. The people of Honduras may, therefore, rely on all the protection they may require for their rights both of person and property.

"WM. WALKER.

"Truxillo, August 7, 1860."

METEORITE IN AMERICA.—The Ohio Meteorite is figured and described by Professor E. E. Andrews and others in the *American Journal of Science*. About 15 minutes before 1 on May 1, 1860, the people of south-east Ohio and north-west Virginia were alarmed by a noise resembling the firing of heavy cannon and the explosion of a steam-boiler. At New Concord, in Ohio, thirty meteoric stones, amounting in collective weight to about 700lbs., were obtained. The largest, weighing about 51lb., has been analysed; its specific gravity was found to be 3.5417, and its composition—silica ·5125; protoxide of iron, ·25204; and much smaller proportions of magnesia, alumina, lime, iron, nickel, sulphur and water, with traces of chromium and phosphorus. The article contains interesting details of the phenomena accompanying the fall of these meteors.

"AN ACCIDENT."

We are in some danger of losing sight of most important considerations affecting the safety of human life from vagueness in our terminology. We have but one term to express the most fatal result, entirely unforeseen, and the same issue, from a train of circumstances entirely under our control. In law we can only find one term to express the crime of producing death, otherwise than by direct and malicious intention—Manslaughter—which is so widely different on each occasion of its occurrence as to justify punishments of imprisonment for a day only up to penal servitude for life. Hence, when a person is accused of the most culpable incapacity or negligence, resulting in the death of another, juries are apt to feel doubts as to the amount of affirmative proof, and stretch a merciful disposition into a verdict of not guilty on the ground of "accident."

For culpable negligence we have in law no name. Judges certainly will tell juries that if a person is killed by reason of the wilful neglect of another charged with the performance of a lawful duty, that person is guilty of manslaughter. But juries hesitate to pronounce an accused guilty of a crime which places his liberty so largely in the hands of a judge. Were the crime defined, and the punishment limited, convictions would be rendered more certain. And certainty of conviction is absolutely required.

Out of 220,000 persons engaged as coal-miners, there are annually 1,000 deaths "by accident." But the total of 1,000 is capable of being submitted to a curious analysis, geographically. In the two counties of Northumberland and Durham, where one-fourth part of our coal is produced, the annual result of deaths from explosions is only 21 out of 248. If the whole of the coal was produced in the Northern collieries, and the same average was maintained, the annual deaths from explosions would only amount to 105. It follows, then, that there are in existence in these collieries, checks and precautions which do not exist in the Southern districts, productive of a saving of human life to the extent of 140 per cent. In other words, out of every 5 killed 3 are wantonly destroyed. Explosions are, happily, infrequent, but they make a considerable impression on their occurrence, whilst the much more common but less noticed "accidents" from the falls of earth are scarcely mentioned. But out of 371 deaths from this cause, only 19 occur in the Northern collieries; a difference in favour of the North of nearly 100 per cent. No other logical deduction can be drawn from these rates than that human life is needlessly endangered in the South for want of some very simple remedial precautions; and the sequence follows, that the parties neglecting such measures are guilty of a crime which is palpable to the moral sense, but unknown to the law. In the North, every sixth *employe* belongs to a safety staff, whose special duty it is to superintend the ventilation, roads, and props; hence the contingency of danger is reduced one-half.

In the pursuit of profit, men frequently speculate in human life, as an article of necessary consumption. Yet such short-sighted traders receive a remarkable reproof in the fact that, although Northumberland and Durham produce one-fourth of the coal, they only have one-fifth of the miners. Nor is the reason far to seek. The greater vigilance exercised in the North produces an exemption from the accidents which interrupt the works, and so, in the end, the North beats the South in *production*, besides saving the enormous cost of reparations occasioned by the neglect of salutary rules.

If we turn our attention seaward, we find that last year 404 ships were lost by wreck and collision, and partial losses from the same causes, 766. Allowing for contingencies of winds and weather, we cannot but fear that imperfect shipbuilding and want of seamanship produce a large amount of loss of property and life, for no less than 340 persons were drowned. Out of 856 of the ships wrecked, 314 were of an age impossible to be ascertained; in other words, were too old to be registered and unseaworthy. Yet the shipbuilder and shipowner entirely escape the law, even when it is patent that, by age or imperfect construction, human life has been imperilled in unsafe vessels.

If we return to land, and look at deaths by railway accidents, we find a loss of 239 lives and 579 injuries, of whom 100 killed and 47 injured were servants of companies; and the "accidents" are admitted to be the result of misconduct or want of caution. The deaths of the same class of persons from causes *beyond* their control only amount to 18, the injuries to 30. But the result in death does not represent the whole of the mischief. We must know the number of *escapes* by mere "accident," before we can exactly understand the total amount of the peril we undergo by sea and land and in the bowels of the earth.

The truth seems to be that human life is too much regarded as a commercial commodity. We do not regard it as the most precious of our possessions in productive industry. It is, perhaps, difficult to collect public sentiment, and embody it in *law* as the united sense of the people. We sigh and shed tears over the bereaved widows and fatherless children, but we take no steps to protect the survivors. In a very gross case somebody is committed for manslaughter, admitted to bail, tried and acquitted, and so the matter rests. But true policy dictates that culpable negligence should be dealt with as such. The summary conviction before a magistrate of a person found intoxicated at, or absent from, or neglecting his lawful duty, to the danger of human life, would do more good than a hundred committals for manslaughter.

We have no faith in Government supervision; it is only another mode of getting the country to pay for the speculator's neglect. Thus the institution of Government Inspectors of Mines has led on the southern collieries to an abolition of the "viewers," a class in the north who daily and hourly are looking to see that all is going well. The interference of Government has, therefore, led to an increase of the contingencies of destruction. It is unjust to the country that simply from humane feelings a large staff of inspectors should be employed. Such a course only furnishes a plea for the employers that they did all that the inspectors required, whilst no one was there to see that the improvements ordered by the inspectors were used as he intended.

Nor can any amount of Government supervision prevent some "accidents." There is a class which must be prevented by the expression of public opinion. Only a few months ago, an aeronaut ascended from amongst 3,000 persons, whilst in a state of intoxication. He only descended to break his back. Yet police were present, but no *law* existed to arm them with power to prevent the ascent. The remedy lies in the direction of the creation of a crime to be known as "dangerous negligence," and public opinion will soon assist in supporting its operation.—*Spectator.*

THE FRENCH CAMP AT CHALONS.

The camp is composed, like our Aldershott, partly of tents and partly of huts; but here the resemblance ceases; the huts are of stone, and are built, arranged, and decorated with true French neatness and taste, bearing about the same proportion in these respects to an English hut that a Swiss chalet does to an Irish cabin; while, doubtless, in the long run, they will be found to cost not more than a quarter of what has been expended upon those worthless wooden edifices of ours, which, after subjecting their occupants to every variation of temperature, and affording him an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with every nature of disease, from solar apoplexy to rheumatism, end by tumbling to pieces themselves, leaving nothing but a veritable—not very picturesque—"blackened ruin" to show for the sums of money which have from time to time been spent on them.

These stone huts are the only sort of barracks which the French have at Chalons; they do not, like ourselves, run into the opposite extremes of parsimony and extravagance, and build the most elaborate and everlasting barracks alongside the most unsuitable and perishable of huts; striking a happy mean between the two, they provide the soldier with a habitation which answers every purpose, while, as long as cleanliness is insisted upon, it secures to him the advantages of a barrack in a simpler form.

The tents, of which during the summer season there are a great many, are mostly the two-poled ones which they used in the Crimea; but a large proportion of "bell-tents" have been introduced recently, and are now in use; whether experimentally or permanently I was unable exactly to discover. They are as nearly as possible the same as our own.

The huts occupy the centre of the camp, and from each extremity of this row runs out a line of tents, forming an angle with it of about 120 or 130 degrees, the right flank inclining to the front, the left flank towards the rear; thus giving the whole camp a rude, zigzag form. This arrangement is obviously a good one, affording as it does the means of enlarging or contracting the camp at discretion, without interfering with its symmetry; swelling it by additional tents to the size which it attains during the summer, when a large number of troops are under canvas here, or reducing it to the row of stone huts which, in the winter, are alone occupied. At some little distance from the row of huts, and facing it, are the Emperor's Pavilion and the "Quartier-General," a broad, fine belt of parade-ground, lying between. The camp itself is kept scrupulously clean; I am sorry I cannot say as much for its immediate neighbourhood; possessors of the little blue and yellow ribbon will scarcely require me to explain myself more minutely, than when I state that an old and very unpleasant Crimean nuisance is observable even here, under, literally, the Emperor's very nose. There is little to learn in the camp, in its arrangements or interior economy; the cook-houses, &c., are not superior to our own; that *Deus ex machinaen* faculty of French soldiers which enables them to produce the most delicious soup and little delicate *entrees* apparently out of nothing, without stock, cookhouses, or anything else, is as remarkable here as it was of old, in the days when they licked their chops over their little *ragout*, alongside the poor starving fellows, who were vainly trying to blow into a blaze the damp wood which was to cook the raw pork and the green coffee. It is curious to observe the almost entire absence of sentries about this immense camp, where some 30,000 men of all arms and ranks are quartered; perhaps few things strike an Englishman more than this. It seems as though the Emperor were endeavouring to do among his troops what he is doing to a very remarkable extent throughout his empire—viz., reducing to the minimum the number of officials and gendarmes. Any one who travelled in France a few years back will not fail, on paying a visit to the country now, to be struck with this. Whether there is more freedom is another question altogether, and one which I scarcely feel is within my province to discuss; but I am inclined to think, looking at it merely from a military point of view, that Private Smith, with his guard every four or five days, and with a sentry at every corner of his hut, does very much more what he likes really, and is considerably better off than our friend Jacques Bonhomme there, who is singing "*toujours gai*" over his broth, careless of, because habituated to, the rod of iron with which he is ruled.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE PAPAL LOAN.

Without saying "with your leave" to the Government of this terribly oppressive and bigoted State, the commissioners of Cardinal Antonelli, being Cardinal N. Wiseman and Doctor Edward Hearn, have put forth an advertisement, proposing to levy money upon loan for the Papal Government. Had a like proceeding been formally announced in behalf of the Dictator of Sicily and his Government, no party would have been so clamorous against its unlawfulness as the abettors of this movement. Under few Roman Catholic Governments, indeed, have its agents been suffered to open their scrip.

The Pope is going to war, and must look for the sinews thereof out of his own territories. They who know him will neither trust him nor fight for him. He must have foreign soldiers to maintain his quarrel, and foreign money to pay them. In order to supply Lamoriciere and his motley troops with materiel, a modest sum of two million pounds sterling is immediately required, for which interest at 5 per cent. is *promised*, and the Fisherman's Ring will be hypothecated as a guarantee. Whatever true believer, therefore, well to do, likes the security is invited to lay down his dust.

The scheme comes before the public in a two-fold shape; first, as a matter of business, offering an eligible investment for the loose cash of the faithful; and next as a benevolence; inasmuch as his holiness expects each generous lender to oblige him for his cause with 20 per cent. over and above the regular market price of the commodity: for whereas the price of the Roman Funds (secured probably upon national property which any revolution would respect), is about 80, "his Holiness trusts to the generosity of the faithful when he asks them to subscribe to the present loan *at par*. This is *all the sacrifice he requires*;" and considering that the lenders must be prepared to come in at the tail of preferential bondholders, at a very large figure, the risk is scarcely worth mentioning.

The privilege of contributing to so sacred a fund is reserved exclusively for our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. As to Protestants—none such need apply. Their money would be a contamination. Let them keep it, or make—if possible—a worse use of it.—*Evening Mail.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

As the period for the fourth annual congress of this association approaches, increasing public interest is felt in the arrangements for its various meetings in Glasgow, and in the success with which its deliberations may be crowned. The universal desire is that the visit of the association may be attended with every possible *eclat*, and to this end the labours both of the general and local committee have for some weeks past been indefatigable. A great number of the leading citizens have generously offered their hospitality to members and friends of the association who have been specially invited to attend its meetings in Glasgow, and though many in the long list of guests have not yet given their replies, responses have been elicited which leave no doubt of the numerous and distinguished throng who will be gathered within the walls of our city on the approaching occasion. It has been ascertained that the president and vice-president of the five departments will all, or nearly all, be present. First on the list stands the illustrious President of the Association, the Right Hon. Lord Brougham, whose appearance in Glasgow cannot fail to excite the deepest interest. There will also be present the Lord Advocate, president, and W. T. S. Daniel, Esq, QC, and Mr. Sheriff Bell, vice-presidents of the department of Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law; Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., president, and the Rev. Canon Moseley and William Stirling, Esq., M.P., vice-presidents of the department of Education, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., president; and A. M. Dunlop, Esq, M.P., the Rev. Norman M'Leod, D.D., and Mr. Sheriff Watson, vice-presidents of the department of Punishment and Reformation; Viscount Ebrington, president, and Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B., and Robert Monteith, Esq., of Carstairs, vice-presidents of the department of Public Health; and Sir James Emerson Tennent, president, and Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., Walter Buchanan Esq., M.P., and A. Thomson, Esq., of Banchory, vice-presidents of the department of Social Economy. Among others who have signified their intention of being present, or whose attendance there is every reason at least confidently to expect, we may mention the Right Hon. W Cowper, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Minto (Lord Melgund), Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, the Right Hon. J. Napier, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Sir Charles Hastings, Horace Man, Esq.; Sir Henry Havelock, Sir Harry Verney, Viscount Raynham, M. Boris Tchitcherine, Thos. Hughes, Esq. (author of "Tom Brown"), the Rev. Mr. Maurice, the Rev. S. P. Norris, G. M. Ludlow, Esq., Lord Ardmillan, Lord Neaves, and Lord Currichill. This list, extended though it be, will receive numerous accessions during the next week or two, for the invitations have exhausted nearly every celebrity in this peculiar sphere of learning and philanthropy in the Sister Kingdoms, as well as in Scotland. Every Scotch member of Parliament has been invited, and circulars have been issued to upwards of a thousand of the clergy of all denominations. Sir John Lawrence will be present, and will receive the honours designed for him by the corporation of Glasgow, on the Friday preceding the meetings of the association.

It is intended that the proceedings shall commence on Monday, the 24th inst., with special religious services and a sermon in the cathedral, when the Rev. Dr. Robertson will officiate.

The great opening meeting of the association will take place in the City Hall on the evening of the same day, when an inaugural address will be delivered by the president, Lord Brougham.

On Tuesday the business of the various sections or departments will begin in the halls of the university. The president of each department will deliver an introductory address in the common hall, and in order that all may have an opportunity of hearing these speeches, they will take place at different periods, and when the sections are not otherwise engaged. The number of papers, we understand, is very great, and there will be some difficulty in having them all read, but by forming each section into two divisions, it is probable that an unexpected amount of work will be overtaken.

In the department of Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law, there is likely to be a strong infusion of views and principles peculiar to Scotland.

In the Education department there will be a large number of papers, and every phase almost of the great question will be discussed. The Scottish aspects of the subject will not be overlooked; and the incidental discussions in this department, controversial as they will doubtless be, will probably not be less interesting than the papers themselves.

In the department of Punishment and Reformation, we learn that Captain Smart has sent a voluminous body of statistics on crime to the general committee, and will read a paper on "Certain Defects of the Law relating to Crime." Mr. Stirling, governor of Glasgow prison, has also contributed materials of a similar kind, extending over ten years, on which Dr. Strang is expected to read some observations; and Mr. Smith, of Edinburgh prison, will also contribute a paper.

In the department of Public Health, papers will be read by various gentlemen connected with our city; and in that of Social Economy the subjects of investigation are alike numerous, varied, and important. We understand that many valuable papers on strikes and other social and economical questions will be brought forward by the London Committee.

The halls of Glasgow College will thus, for nearly a whole week, resound with discussions on the most practical yet profound subjects, and present a scene which, though perfectly congenial to the great ends of learning, would have equally astonished and delighted the founders of that ancient institution.

On Wednesday evening a great meeting of the working men of Glasgow will be held in the City Hall, when Lord Brougham, Lord Shaftesbury, and other distinguished speakers are expected to address the doubtless large audience.

On Friday a grand public dinner will take place in the City Hall, at which Lord Brougham will occupy the chair.—*Morning Post.*

THE MURDER AT STEPNEY.

On Sunday a remarkable circumstance occurred which led to a man named Mullens and one Waller Thomas Emms being apprehended by the police, taken to the police-station at Arbour-square, Stepney, and there formally charged on suspicion with being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Emsley. Mullens, it appears, is a bricklayer or plasterer, was well acquainted with the deceased, and in the habit of doing work for her, being, in truth, a kind of factotum to her. He formerly served in the police, which he left some years ago under circumstances which may probably be hereafter stated in evidence. Emms is a shoemaker in a very small way of business, and lives with his wife and family in a cottage in a brick-field at Globe-town, Mile-end. It will be recollected that he gave evidence on the first day of the inquest, from which it appeared that he also was on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Emsley, used sometimes to accompany her in collecting her rents, and to do odd jobs for her in the way of repairs to her property. He also spoke to having seen her about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the day on which she was last seen alive. To do him justice, it is thought that he is innocent of any complicity in the murder, though it has been deemed necessary for the moment to deprive him of his liberty under circumstances which will this day transpire in the police-court.

It is understood that Mullens came forward yesterday and made a voluntary communication to the police authorities charged with the investigation of the murder, of such a nature as to induce Inspector Thornton and Sergeants Tanner and Thomas to accompany him to the brick-field in which Emms lives. Not to anticipate unnecessarily a narrative which will probably be this day related in detail before a magistrate, the communication made by Mullens is said to have been to the effect that, having occasion to suspect Emms, he had watched his movements for the last fortnight; that early on Saturday morning he had seen him leave his cottage and go to a ruined house at a little distance in the brick-field, and thence return to his cottage carrying a parcel; that he (Emms) a few minutes afterwards was seen to leave his cottage again with a smaller parcel in his hand, and to enter a little outhouse at the back, and then to return to his own house empty-handed. Furnished with this information, the three officers went yesterday to the spot to make inquiries into the matter. On meeting Emms they frankly told him who they were, and repeated the story they had heard, but withheld for the moment the name of their informant. Mullens is said to have been not then in their company, but at a little distance and within call. Emms, in terms, is reported to have characterised the story as a fabrication, and the manner in which he did so is believed to have given to his denial an air of truth. They, nevertheless, searched the outhouse for a parcel, but found none. At this time Mullens is understood to have been seen approaching uninvited, if not against the express directions of the officers. One of them, as the story goes, intercepted him and told him their search had been fruitless, whereupon he made a communication in a very peculiar manner, which induced the officers to examine the outhouse connected with Emms' cottage again, and there, behind a flagstone, they found a small parcel covered with paper. Emms, on being appealed to, emphatically denied all knowledge of its being there, and of its contents. The parcel was then opened in the presence of Emms, and was found to contain the cheque for £10 given by Mr. Pickering to the deceased in payment of rent on the day on which she was last seen alive, a German silver tablespoon and some tea spoons similar to others found in the house of the deceased on the discovery of the murder, several pieces of blotting-paper, and two lenses which appeared to have belonged to a telescope. The outhouse, it should be stated, is accessible from the outside, as well as from the inside of the cottage.

The discovery and the facts connected with it were such as the officers thought justified them in taking both Mullens and Emms into custody. They were accordingly lodged at the police station in Arbour-square, and will this day (Monday) undergo a preliminary examination at the Thames Police-court.—*Times.*

THE RIGHT OF INHIBITION.

The subjoined will be read with interest at this time:—

"CASE FOR OPINION.

"Has a bishop the power of prohibiting any of the clergy of his own diocese from admitting into their pulpits, or any of the clergy, not belonging to his diocese, from entering any pulpit in his diocese, or from preaching in favour of the objects of any society or charitable institution? Can a clergyman, so coming from another diocese, be compelled to produce a licence to preach? And what is the penalty, if any, on disobedience to any order of the bishop in either of the cases now supposed?

"OPINION.

"I apprehend that a bishop has no authority to prevent any incumbent within his diocese from admitting into the pulpit of his church any regularly ordained minister of the Established Church, whether he may belong to the same, or to another diocese. And it appears to me equally clear that a bishop has no authority to prevent any regularly ordained minister of the Established Church, not resident within his diocese, from preaching an occasional sermon in any church within his diocese, provided he has the sanction of the incumbent of the church for so doing.

"Nor am I aware of any authority vested in a bishop which can enable him, by his mere mandate, to prevent any clergyman from preaching in favour of the objects of any charitable institution or society. The law, I take it, gives an incumbent ample power, within his own church, to admit any clergyman of the Established Church to assist him, as occasion may require, on the performance of the Divine office. The bishop, *apriori*, cannot object to the preacher, but if the doctrine preached be repugnant to the Word of God, the bishop may proceed against the preacher in the Ecclesiastical Court.

"Undoubtedly it appears from the canons of 1603, and other authorities, that in former times no person could preach unless he had a specific licence for that purpose; but this regulation has long ago become obsolete. The letters of orders have been considered as superseding the necessity for such a licence. And it is now the established usage (a usage which could not, in my judgment, be controverted with effect) that any clergyman may be allowed to preach an occasional sermon, on exhibiting his letters of orders. And this seems to me to constitute the difference between the occasional preacher and the permanent curate, within a diocese. It is enough for the occasional preacher that he has been invested by any bishop with authority to preach the Word of God; whereas it is indispensably necessary for the permanent curate that he should have permission to exercise his functions under the hand and seal of the bishop within whose diocese he is to have his established residence.

"I am therefore of opinion that a clergyman, coming out of another diocese to preach an occasional sermon, cannot be compelled to exhibit any other licence to preach than that which is implied in his letters of orders."—*Christian Observer*, vol. xxvi., p. 149. 1826.

The above is described as being "a copy of the opinion of an eminent civilian." The civilian is Dr. Phillimore.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

MR. CARDWELL AND THE EDUCATION BOARD.

The London *Times* publishes the following letter:—

SIR,—In your paper of yesterday is a letter from the Ven. Robert Bell, Archdeacon of Waterford, in which he refers to what he says "appears to be a very grave and inexcusable mis-statement of Mr. Cardwell in a late debate in the House of Commons."

As he proceeds to give as his voucher a letter signed by us, we request to be permitted to say that the statement made by Mr. Cardwell was accurate, and that our letter and its enclosure furnished the materials from which Mr. Bell might have known it to have been so.

The alteration in the rules of the Commissioners referred to by Mr. Bell was stated by Mr. Cardwell to have been made since the Parliamentary Inquiry of 1854. It was actually made in 1855. Our letter enclosed a copy of the rules as altered in 1855, with the statement, "that no alteration has been made in these rules since they were revised in 1855, excepting in some matters of very minor detail, such as refer to the regulation of teachers' salaries, &c."—We are, sir, your very obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

Office of National Education, Ireland, September 5.

THE BELFAST PRESBYTERY AND THE NATIONAL BOARD.

The committee appointed by the Belfast Presbytery, last Tuesday held a meeting on Thursday, for the purpose of preparing resolutions, and taking such steps as they might deem necessary, as authorised by the Presbytery, and, after careful deliberation, they unanimously adopted resolutions, the circulation of which, with the report, will tend to arouse the feelings of the Protestants of Ulster. It is said, too, that the Wesleyan Methodists are likely to make common cause with the Presbyterians in this matter, especially on the point relating to the "supplemental salaries," in which they feel aggrieved by a Roman Catholic teacher, who was appointed to the Model School in room of an Episcopalian who died, being placed as second assistant teacher, thus keeping the Wesleyan assistant teacher in the male school fourth, when, according to the rule always practised from the opening of the school, it appears he should have become third, and the Roman Catholic should have been placed sixth, being the latest appointment, instead of receiving second; and that, too, the vacancy caused by the death of a Church of England teacher. And, besides this, it is said the Wesleyan teacher ranks as first-class on the books of the board; and, therefore, was in qualifications well fitted for the higher position. The Wesleyans, it is believed, will unite with the Presbytery in pressing for a remedy; and thus the Commissioners will have the greater pressure brought to bear upon them in the matter.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

SLIGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual autumn show of the Sligo Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday last, in the tastefully cultivated grounds of the Rev. Mr. Day, John-street. The bitter winds and pelting rains that prevailed for some weeks previously were, fortunately for the occasion, succeeded by a mild atmosphere and grateful gleams of sunshine, but, we regret to say, not before serious injury had been done to every description of plants, not alone in the open air, but, also, in the best-cared conservatories. Notwithstanding those disadvantages, the display of flowers, fruits, and vegetables was greatly in excess of any previous year of the society's show. The floral class—to which the spacious school-room was specially devoted—exhibited a marked improvement, the superabundance of green leaves of the previous year being more attractively represented in the present by blossoms of the choicest shade. As will be seen by reference to the prize list (which will be found in our extensive report of the society's dinner) in number and variety—and even rarity—this year's show of the Sligo Horticultural Society would do credit to more matured societies; and, as regards Sligo especially, exhibits the desire that exists amongst rich and poor to cultivate their tastes and increase their knowledge in horticulture.

The arrangements made for the show vere very satisfactory. The school-house was laid out to the most favourable advantage for the proper adjusting of the different plants. Encircling the walls was the device, "All Thy works praise thee, O Lord;" and at one end the Crown and V.R., the entire formed with lily leaves, decorated with dahlias, and studded with French marigolds.

In the grounds there were three spacious marquees erected, in which were ranged the second and third classes. These two classes attracted especial attention, and deservedly so, for seldom have we witnessed finer specimens; and in the words of one of the judges, "It was difficult to distinguish a superiority of merit."

Amongst those who visited the show during the day were—

E. K. Tenison, Esq., L.L., and Lady Tenison; F. Macdonogh, Esq., M.P.; Hugh L. Montgomery, Esq.; James O'Connor, Esq., and Mrs. O'Connor; the Mayor, Henry Lyons, Esq., and Miss Lyons; P. O'Connor, Esq., and Mrs. O'Connor; Edward Smyth, Esq.; H. Griffith, Esq., and Mrs. Griffith; Dr. and Mrs. M'Munn; the Rev. Mr. Day and family; F. M. Olpherts, Esq.; Captain and Mrs. Strong; Mrs. and the Misses H. Dare, and Miss Lambert; Mr. and the Misses Duncan; Mr. and Mrs. Barnes; Captain Johnston, Miss Nicholson (the Glen), the Misses Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, E. Neynoe, Esq.; Dr. and Mrs. Lynn, J. Kidd, Esq., and Mrs. Kidd; Mrs. Purcell, &c., &c.

The excellent band of the Sligo Rifles played some choice selections during the day.—*Sligo Champion.*

THE TURF AND THE CHASE.—With the exception of preparations for the forthcoming Champion Sweepstakes, to be run in Sydney on the 1st September, our turfites are hybernating. At the grand intercolonial meeting, Victoria will be represented by three horses—Flying Buck, Mainstay, and Bonny Rose. The former two are already in Sydney, the latter has not yet left her native shores. A slight accident occurred to the Buck, through which he was put out of work for a short time, but he has now recovered, and is reported by his party to be doing well. A movement is on foot to build a stand on the Melbourne racecourse worthy our metropolis. The trustees have some 3,000*l.* on hand, and there is every reason to believe that they will expend it in the manner desired. Hunting is increasing in popularity every year. There are now three regularly organised clubs—those of Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballaarat—and two excellent packs of hounds. The youngest club, that of Ballaarat, is daily expecting a shipment of hounds from England. Meanwhile, they devote themselves to Kangaroo hunting, or rather coursing, a sport very popular in the interior, though our Nimrods are beginning to despise it, and to call out for the preservation of the dingo, and the importation of the fox. We are afraid that vulpiculture is not likely to become popular in Victoria, for some time at any rate, and that for a long time the principal object of the chase must be the kangaroo, with an occasional dingo or wild dog, or a still more unfrequent deer. The Melbourne hounds meet once or twice a week at convenient distances from town, and the country is difficult enough to please the most thorough-paced steeplechaser, nearly every fence being as high as a four-barred gate. Pedestrianism, football, and, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, aquatics, have each and all been stimulated by late proceedings. On the Yarra and at Sandridge there have been regattas in a small way, which excited considerable interest, and are promising indications of an increase of sport in the ensuing summer.—*Argus (Australian paper).*

STEAM PRINTING.—Perhaps in some measure guided by the experiments made in England, M. Koing's labours in Saxony were the first that produced any useful fruit. Requiring means to carry out his experiments, the German printer applied without success to many eminent printers in several of the Continental capitals. He then turned his eyes towards this country, and, arriving in London about 1804, he submitted his scheme to several printers of repute, who were not disposed to incur the risk of expenses. Finally, he was introduced to Mr. Besley, who speedily entered into an arrangement with him. After a short course of experiments on the fabrication of a press which should have accelerated motion, and at the same time render the work of the man who inks the type unnecessary, the above gentlemen were joined by Mr. G. Woodfall and Mr. R. Taylor, both printers, the former of whom, however, soon retired. After great perseverance on the part of the remaining partners, it was discovered that the intended improvement of the common press could not be brought to bear, and that much labour and expense would be incurred, unless some radical alterations were invented. Cylindrical printing was then thought of, and, after two or three years of renewed exertion, a small machine was produced, the characteristics of which were, that instead of the printing being produced by a flat impression, similar to the ordinary press, the sheet passed over a large roller and the types still flat, and in lieu of the old-fashioned balls used by hand to beat over the types, so as to communicate the ink to their surface, skins were strained round small rollers, on which it was contrived to spread the ink, under which the frame in which the types were fixed passed in its way to the printing cylinder. So much promise of success was given by this machine that it was deemed advisable to construct one on a large scale. In order to carry out this idea the model machine was shown to Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the *Times* newspaper, and after settling what further improvements were contemplated, an agreement was made with that gentleman for the erection of two large machines for printing his journal. So secret had been the operations of the patentees that the first public intimation of their invention was given to the reader of the *Times* of Monday, the 28th of November, 1814, who was told that he then held in his hand one of many thousand papers thrown off by steam.—*Builder.*

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON UPON WEATHER.—Professor Marcet, of Geneva, has worked upon the meteorological tables from 1800 to 1860 in the *Bibliothèque de Genève*, and has given the results in tables in the same journal. During the last sixty years (21,915 days, 742 lunar months) there have occurred 2,630 changes of weather—that is, from rainy to fine weather, or fine weather to rainy. Of these 2,630 changes, 93 happened at new moon, and 90 at full moon; 109 occurred on the day following the full moon, and 107 on that following the new moon. It is hence calculated that the probability of a change of weather occurring on the day of the full moon is 0·121; at new moon, 0·125; the day after full moon, 0·143; the day after new moon, 0·148. The influence of the moon upon the number of days of rain and the quantity of water which falls the professor regards as negative. With reference to the barometer, he states that of the 2,630 changes of weather, the barometer prophesied 1,960 times correctly. This approaches nearly to the proportion of three times out of four.

THE LAMA.—The last number of the *Bulletin de la Societe Imperiale d'Acclimaistation* contains a paper, by M. Galmiche, Inspector of Woods and Forests at Remiremont (Voges), on the domestication of the lama, and its aptitudes for farm service. A lama having been sent to him by the Society of Acclimatisation at Nancy, he had it taken to the farm of St. Mont, at an altitude of 650 metres above the level of the sea. After a few days' rest, during which the animal's appetites and disposition were scrutinised, it was sheared, as its fleece was evidently an incumbrance, on account of the heat of the weather, and was afterwards put to some light work, chiefly consisting in carrying forage, not exceeding 60lb. in weight, from the bottom of the wood up to the farm, a distance of two kilometres. After each trip it used to be sent back to the stable to be fed; but it was soon found that it preferred nibbling the grass along the roadside to eating it from the rack; it was therefore left to do as it pleased. By this management it soon grew strong and fat; the stable was left open all night, so that it might go in and out at pleasure, and it was observed that the animal preferred sleeping out in the open air. All restraint was then discontinued, except that a bell was tied round its neck, that it might be found when wanted. During the winter the lama was made to go to Remiremont daily, in the deepest snow, and in the worst weather, and return with a load of from 80 to 100lbs. of bricks, manure, &c. Although the distance is not more than six kilometres (about four miles), the animal used to remain several hours with the load on its back, because the driver had to visit his mole and weasel traps on the way. The lama has often carried young girls and ladies on its back; it is extremely tame and sure-footed. It prefers a dry and cold air to the hot and confined atmosphere of the stable, with horses and cows in it; it lies down in the snow after feeding, to ruminate, even in the coldest weather. It does not feed upon the branches or barks of trees; it seeks the company of dogs, goats, and other quadrupeds. Its work is equal to that of a small ass; it feeds upon any kind of grass or hay, but will not touch grain; it need not be shod, and its foot does not slip on the ice or hard snow. Its keep is equal to that of three sheep, and therefore costs about 25 centimes daily. Its fleece weighs about 3½ kilogrammes (7lbs.), but it is not so easily made into cloth; since it cannot be fulled, like sheep's wool; the warp of the stuff should be cotton.

THE CAPE WINE TRADE.—The following is the report of the select committee of the House of Assembly on the wine trade:—The committee having inquired into the present state and future prospects of the wine trade of this colony, with a view to ascertain how far it will be effected by the late alteration in the rate of duty chargeable upon wine imported into the United Kingdom, beg to submit the following report:—That the Imperial Government having decided placing the wines of all countries upon an equal footing, in so far as regards duty chargeable thereon upon importation into the United Kingdom, the committee are of opinion that it would be useless to endeavour to obtain any protective measure in respect to wines of this colony. That the committee, whilst they consider that the alteration in the rate of duty above referred to will, in the beginning, have a depressing effect upon the wine trade here, are of opinion that good Cape wine will continue to command remunerative prices in the English and other markets; and if the wine-growers and others engaged in the trade only exercise proper care and attention in the manufacture and preparation of their wines, and refrain from shipping wines of an inferior quality, the committee, bearing in mind the greatly increased consumption of this article in the colony, see no reason to fear that the wine trade of this colony will sustain any permanent injury from the withdrawal of the protective clause hitharto in force in regard to wines the produce of the Cape of Good Hope."—*Cape and Natal News.*

THE ABODE OF DEATH.—The officers of health in various metropolitan parishes have more than once urged the necessity for establishing local mortuaries for the temporary reception of the bodies of those who have fallen victims to disease, especially of a contagious nature, and which remain under existing circumstances sources of infection and of horror in the crowded rooms of the living—often awaiting burial during many days in a room filled with human beings, of whom some are not unfrequently already stricken with illness. Such a case, by no means a very exaggerated or unusually paintul example, presented itself this week before the notice of Mr. Paynter, one of the metropolitan magistrates, who acknowledged the difficulty, the danger, and the horror, but could in no way apply a remedy. A poor woman solicited his advice, stating that at nine o'clock on Monday night a child of hers died of cholera, ever since which it had been lying in the same room in which her husband, herself, and two other children were living. The parish had refused to bury it, and told her to do so on Saturday with her husband's wages; but that if she did that, all of them must starve, and she knew not what to do. Mr. Paynter said "it was a very shocking case, as a pestilence might arise, and be destructive to every one in the house, and others besides. It was very strange, but it seemed no one's duty to bury the body, and he doubted whether the parish could be compelled to do so. If it was anyone's duty, it surely was theirs, but he could not compel the parish to bury it. He had no power whatever to assist her, and all she could do would be to consult the Poor Law Commissioners." The poor woman left the court in tears. Observe that in such cases the parish is always impersonate, and is supposed to be a brute of the neuter gender, requiring the most violent compulsion to all acts of humanity and tenderness. This being so, we should be glad to hear that there was a probability of legal provision for carrying into effect the suggestion of local mortuaries, and preventing such horrors as these. In any case where the relatives were believed to possess the means but not the will to defray the expenses of burial, the powers of the law might be severely applied; but decency, humanity, and the laws of health need not on that account be systematically outraged.—*Lancet.*

THE WEATHER IN THE SUMMER OF 1816.—The following memorandum was made by a native of Yorkshire forty-four years ago:—"It is remarkable that the weather is so very cloudy and wet this summer. It is scarcely in the recollection of any one when we had seen so little sun. From May to the middle of September it has been one continual heaviness, with rain more or less almost every day, so that the harvest is full a month or five weeks later than it is in general. The harvest is only just beginning here, with the prospect of it being a very ticklish time, as was the hay harvest, for a great part of the plentiful crop was spoiled. About July and August the mercury never got as high as changeable for eight or nine weeks.—Mirfield, 16th September, 1816."

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—This society has now entered on the ninth year of its operations. The receipts during that period have amounted to about £477,000, and it has purchased forty-five estates in fifteen counties, to the amount of £245,000, all laid out in building plots, every attention having been paid to road-making and the sanitary considerations of drainage, at a cost of upwards of £82,000, and frequently with works greatly to the improvement and ornament of the different localities. The amount of land sold to the members of the society exceeds £251,167. Many villas and houses in squares, crescents, and streets have been erected, and sites in many cases have been set apart for churches, of which several are completed and in progress.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Luke Finn, of Dolphin's Barn, tanner, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 53 A, charged with assaulting a woman, named Mary Nolan, on yesterday morning. After receiving the injuries the woman went to the station-house covered with blood, having some wounds about the head. She was at once taken to the hospital, where she at present remains unable to attend and swear informations.—The prisoner was remanded.

Dominick Bonin, Louis Podesta, John Podesta, and Mary Lester, Italians, and image-makers, were charged by Police-constables 15 A and 163 A, with fighting among themselves in Longford-lane, on Monday morning. A large crowd was, in consequence, collected, and when the police interfered the were violently attacked. Mary Lester called upon the party to draw their knives upon the police, which they accordingly did, and one of them attempted to stab Constable 15 A, but was prevented by a gentleman standing by, who warded off the blow.—Bonin was fined ten shillings, or, in default, ordered fourteen days' imprisonment; Louis Podesta was fined one pound, or a month's imprisonment; Lester was fined ten shillings or fourteen days' and John Podesta, five shillings, or seven days' imprisonment.

William Maxwell, Catherine Maxwell, and Christopher Maxwell were charged by Ann McNamara with assaulting her husband on Saturday night by knocking him down and striking him with a stick on the head. The injured man was immediately conveyed to the Meath Hospital, where he still remains, not able to attend in court.—The prisoner was remanded.

Bryan and Catherine Russell were brought up in custody of Acting Inspectors Craven and Hughes, charged with feloniously entering the gate-house of Myrtle Lodge, Rathgar-road, on Saturday night, and stealing therefrom several articles of wearing apparel, the property of James Byrne, a gardener. It appeared from the evidence that about eight o'clock on Saturday evening, Byrne and his wife went out to purchase articles at Rathmines-cross. They locked up the house, and were absent about a quarter of an hour. When they returned they found the window of the room completely broken, and several articles missing. Byrne having reported the matter, the above-named constables proceeded to make inquiries on Sunday, and having entered the room of the prisoners in Roundtown found both of them there, and concealed under the bed a quantity of garden seed which was identified by Byrne as having been stolen from him. There was also found on the female prisoner a wrapper belonging to Mrs. Byrne, and in her possession a man's necktie and a muslin sleeve, all which were in the prosecutor's trunk before he left the premises on Saturday evening.—The prisoners were remanded.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Catherine M'Alister was charged by Catherine M'Ardle with wantonly and maliciously assaulting her in Frederick-lane Station-house on Sunday night, by striking her a violent blow on the face.—The prisoner was sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

Margaret Cashen was brought up by Police-constable 115 C, charged with the unlawful possession of a small quantity of hay, in Phœnix-street, on the night of the 8th inst. A load of hay had just passed at the time, from which it was suspected that the hay in question was stolen.—She was fined 10s., or, in default of payment, ordered fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mary Bryan was brought up in custody of Police-constable 59 D, charged with stealing a purse, containing 2s. 3d., the property of Patrick Hoey, on the 10th instant.—The prisoner was sent for trial at the city sessions.

Thaddeus Skelly was charged with assaulting Peter Boylan, of Fisher's-lane, on Sunday evening. Michael Doyle deposed that he saw the prisoner give Boylan a violent kick in the abdomen, from the effects of which he fell, and that while on the ground the prisoner kicked him in the neck and head. He lay on the ground for some time insensible, and was then conveyed to the hospital, where he still remains suffering severely from the injuries he received.—The prisoner was remanded.

Six women were brought up in custody of Police constable 38 and 77 C, charged with stealing £50, in bills of the Belfast Bank, from a man who lately returned from Australia. The emigrant had been decoyed, and while *somno vinoque sepultus*—that is to say, under the influence of wine and sleep, was rifled of his property. Three of the prisoners were remanded and three discharged.

ENGLISH RIFLEMEN AT COLOGNE.—Two members of the 4th (Woolwich) Kent Rifles—Mr. Herbert Whomes, who won Mr. Gye's £100 prize at Wimbledon, and Mr. Muller—were present at the grand rifle match at Cologne and were both successful in competition for prizes. In the English match Mr. Muller won the first prize, a silver cup, having made twenty-one points in two shots; and Mr. Whomes the second prize, having made eighteen points. Mr. Muller also won the first prize in another match, having shot the wing off a wooden bird placed on a pole.

Holloway's Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of internal remedies for removing obnoxious poisons from the blood and living tissues of the human body. They have saved thousands year after year from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, liver complaint, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. They never fail to give a sufferer from scorbutic affections relief at least, and in most cases they effect a complete cure. Excessive weariness and debility, the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay, are replaced with vigour and healthful action in every organ throughout the system by the restorative and exhilarating influence of this life-sustaining preparation.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by an *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon patid, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
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Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £3 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable Fee.

BIRTHS.

Burt—September 8, at Victoria Park, Manchester, the wife of John E. Burt, Esq., of a son.

Fletcher—September 9, at Adelaide-road, the wife of Henry G. Fletcher, Esq., of a daughter.

Levinge—September 9, the wife of Charles W. Levinge, Esq., of a son.

Regan—September 9, at 9, Green Mount-terrace, Harold's-cross, the wife of James Regan, Esq., of a son.

Squier—September 9, at 2, Grosvenor-road, Rathgar, the wife of P. W. H. Squier, Esq., of a daughter.

Yeats—September 4, at Kilnamora House, Donadea, county Kildare, the wife of Matthew B. Yeats, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lynch and Joyes—September 6, at Brompton, Henry James Lynch, Esq., to Jane Frances, daughter of James Joyes, late of Belmont, county Galway, Esq.

Madden and Hornby—September 6, at Trinity Church, Wavertree, by the Rev. Thomas Hornby, M.A., Vicar of Walton-on-the-Hill, Samuel Alexander Madden, Esq., Captain 51st Light Infantry, to Matilda Teresa, second daughter of Hugh Hornby, Esq., of Sandown, Wavertree, near Liverpool.

Jones and Crawley—September 6, at Steeple Ashton, by the Rev. R. Crawley, M.A., uncle of the bride, Captain Lewis Jones, 8th (the King's) Regiment, to Sarah Jane, only daughter of Colonel Crawley, Royal Engineers.

Knox and Blacker—September 8, at the parish church of Glendermott, by the Rev. R. B. Gough, rector of Urney, Andrew Ferguson Knox, Esq., of Urney Park, county Tyrone, to Katherine Georgina Elizabeth, second daughter of Latham Blacker, Esq., of Glenkeen, county Londonderry.

Slade and Cuthbert—September 6, at the Church of St. John Lee, Northumberland, Alfred Frederic Adolphus Slade, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 100th Foot, eldest son of Sir Frederic Slade, Bart., Q.C., to Mary Constance, second daughter of William Cuthbert, Esq., of Beaufront Castle, Northumberland.

Stanly and Harrison—September 8, in the parish church of Drumbo, by the Rev. H. Maunsell, Rector, the Rev. T. C. Stanly, B.A., Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Harrison, Esq., of Mertoun Hall, county Down.

DEATHS.

Annesley—September 6, at Castlewellan, of decline, deeply regretted, Anna Clementina, only daughter of the late James Annesley, Esq., and beloved wife of the Hon. George Annesley, of Castlewellan, county Down.

Barklie—September 10, at his residence, 2, Alma-villa, Rathgar-road, John R. Barklie, Esq., of 99, Grafton-street. [His remains will be removed for interment in Mount Jerome Cemetery, on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock. Friends will please accept this notice.]

Browne—September 5, at Harrogate, in his 38th year, the Hon. James Lyon Browne, eldest son of Lord Kilmaine, late Lieut.-Colonel H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers.

Dane—September 9, at Hollywood, county Dublin, of consumption, Lieutenant John Dane, 18th Light Dragoons, aged 24 years 7 months.

Lambart—September 3, at Eltham, after a short illness, the Hon. William Lambart, son of the Earl of Cavan, aged 15 years.

Mathew—At Bellview-villa, Dundrum, in his 23rd year, Robert Francis Mathew, son of the late Francis Mathew, Esq., Rockview, county Tipperary, and nephew of the late Father Mathew.

O'Hea—September 5, in London, at the residence of his son-in-law, James O'Hea, Esq., of Mount Verdon, Cork, in the 86th year of his age.

Rivers—September 6, the Dowager Lady Rivers, aged 75.

Tottenham—August 29, at his father's residence, Regent's-park, London, Richard, youngest son of Duncan Tottenham, Esq., late of this city.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, SEPT. 10.—ARRIVED—Waterwitch, Bordeaux and Charente, general cargo; Rosa, Berdianski, wheat; Express, Ibralia, goods; Nathaniel, St. Petersburg, general cargo; Tiller, Taganrog, general cargo; Madonna de Carmines, Odessa, Indian corn; Venerable, London, goods; Skir, Runcorn, salt; Seagull, salt; Two Brothers, Runcorn, salt; Pilot Fish, Portmadock, slates; Henry, Liverpool, wheat; Maria, Liverpool, wheat; Ann and Jane, Bridgewater, bricks; Cyrus, Gloucester, goods; Commerce, Portmadock, slates; Sarah, Runcorn, salt; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Trafalgar (s) Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Conway's Pride, London, goods; Margaret and Ann, Liverpool, wheat; Popplewell, Chester, bricks; Neath Trader, Bridgewater, bricks—21 colliers.

SAILED—Concordia, Brussels, lime and soda; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Belfast, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPT. 11.
Morning 7h 3m. Evening 7h 42m.

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